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VIOLENT CONFLICT AND INSTITUTIONAL CHANGE

By

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ABSTRACT

There is a breadth of literature analyzing how particular institutional frameworks affect the propensity to engage in violent conflict. The democratic peace theory suggests that democracies will be less likely to engage in conflict with each other, while trade partners and nations with high levels of economic liberties are also much less likely to engage in violent conflict. While these studies indicate that institutions are important for understanding the likelihood of nations engaging in war, the literature is lacking a thorough theoretical and empirical analysis of how violent conflict impacts current and future institutions. This dissertation builds on the existing literature by formalizing theory and utilizing original war location data to explore the impact of violent conflict on current and subsequent changes to civil liberties, political rights, and economic institutions from 1900-2014.

This exploration begins by recognizing the well-documented history of accepted civil rights degradation and abuse during times of violent conflict. The existing theory explains a trade-off between security provision and liberty. A theoretical model is created to identify the mechanism through which this trade-off occurs. Higher type-2 error costs (i.e. failure to prevent harmful activity) during war lead to a demand for services and actions that reduce this cost by employing procedures that increase type-1 errors (i.e. incorrectly subjecting innocent individuals to investigations). These services, such as increased searches and detentions, degrade civil liberties. An empirical analysis follows and provides evidence that the average marginal effect of war on justice access is significant and negative during conflict. This effect is larger and more significant when fighting occurs on a nation's soil and does not persist once the war ends. These reductions occur in both autocratic and democratic societies. Using baseline oil reserves per square

kilometer interacted with annual oil-prices as an instrument for war, evidence is provided for causation going from war to civil liberty degradation.

The next chapter provides an empirical test of the democratic bargain theory. This theory explains the spread of democracy during the 20th century through national leadership's desire and necessity to mobilize large standing armies. According to this theory, concessions of power are given in exchange for military service, resulting in more democratic rights for citizens following violent conflict. An empirical analysis provides weak support for the theory after nations engage in intense war abroad. This provides evidence that a democratic bargain generally only takes place when leaders mobilize armies to fight in extremely bloody battles abroad, and not in lesser disputes or when mobilization occurs in defense of the nation. Beyond these specific cases, evidence is provided for a negative correlation between war and democratic rights 5 and 25 years after the conflict ends. This suggests that involvement in war, beyond intense battle abroad, are generally correlated with reductions in future political rights, in violation of the theory. Using the same baseline oil reserves instrument, no evidence can be provided for a causal relationship between war and future democratic change.

The final analysis investigates war's impact on future economic institutions. Evidence indicates that winning intense wars abroad is correlated with future increases in tax revenue as a percentage of GDP while losing conflicts is correlated with lower tax revenues. This is consistent with the theory that nations will divert a large number of resources, and take on significant debt, to win conflicts. In many cases, this increased spending and borrowing necessitate tax increases, which are likely to remain above pre-war levels according to Robert Higgs ratchet theory. Reductions in tax revenue after losing wars supports Mancur Olson's theory that the influence of

entrenched special interest groups and coalitions in society may be reduced following major shocks such as war loses.

Evidence is also provided that winning intense conflicts is correlated with increases in future inflation. This is consistent with the theory that increases in aggregate demand from war spending, decreases in aggregate supply from less productive resource shifts, and changes in monetary policy are used to assist with war debts after an aggressive war effort. Additionally, consistent with the ratchet theory, winning intense conflicts is correlated with future increases in government ownership of capital. Adding to the institutional cost of wars, trade openness is found to be significantly lower 5 to 10 years after engaging in and winning intense conflicts.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

The world experienced amazing transformations since 1900. Former colonies gained independence, real per-capita wealth increased substantially lifting billions from absolute poverty, average life expectancy more than doubled, civil liberties for many minority groups advanced, democratic rights spread, and economic freedoms flourished. While many measurable indicators of human quality and development have improved, this period has also been a time filled with war; most notably WWI and WWII. Many scholars have investigated the relationship between violent conflict and economic development during the 20th century. One fascinating discovery from this literature is that developed nations were unlikely to wage war with each other. For most of human history powerful and wealthy nations have been the most prone to violence, using their resources to conquer and interfere with other powerful and wealthy civilizations (Gartzke, 2005). Two competing institutional theories have emerged to explain this phenomenon. The democratic peace theory attributes peace to shared political practices, while the capitalist peace theory suggests it is due to shared markets and property rights protections (MacMillan 1996 and 2003, Chernoff 2004, Gartzke 2005, Harrison 2010).

These theories provide context for how institutions affect the likelihood of conflict. However, empirical and theoretical analyses of how war subsequently impacts institutions are more limited. This dissertation fills this gap and contributes to this literature by formalizing and expanding upon the existing theories for how war affects civil liberties, political institutions, and economic freedoms; and provides through empirical analyses for how war subsequently impacted these institutions from 1900-2014.

This dissertation is presented in the following five core chapters:

Chapter 2: Introduces and describes the existing and newly created war and institutional variables for the dissertation.

Chapter 3: Discusses the existing theory, proposes a theoretical model, and performs an empirical analysis for how violent conflict affects current and subsequent levels of civil liberties. More specifically, the theory and analysis focus on war's effect on access to justice during and immediately following conflicts from 1900-2014.

Chapter 4: Discusses the existing theory and performs an empirical analysis on how violent conflict affects current and subsequent levels of political rights. More specifically, the theory and analysis focus on an investigation of the democratic bargain hypothesis from 1900-2014, which predicts the expansion of democracy following violent conflict.

Chapter 5: Discusses the existing theory and performs an empirical analysis on how violent conflict affects subsequent levels of economic institutions. More specifically, the theory and analysis focus on war's impact on future levels of tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, inflation, state ownership of capital, property rights protections, and trade openness from 1900-2014.

Chapter 6: Summarizes the findings, and concludes the dissertation.

CHAPTER 2

DATA EXPLANATIONS

A significant contribution of this dissertation will be to perform empirical analyses for how war impacts civil liberties, democracy, and economic institutions. To empirically test war's impact on institutions; data is utilized and collected regarding war and its locations, civil liberties, democracy, economic institutions, controls such as income per capita, and variables to be used in the construction of an instrument to address endogeneity concerns resulting from potential reverse causality between war and institutions. This chapter will present and define the data that is utilized and created for this project. Figures will accompany the variables, to assist the reader in visualizing the data and making connections between the variables. The following datasets are utilized: (1) Correlates of War Dataset by Sarkees, Reid, and Wayman, (2) Varieties of Democracy Version 6.2, (3) Polity IV Dataset, (4) World Bank Global Development Data, (5) Haber and Menaldo Income and Oil Reserve Variables, (5) McMahon's Historical Crude Oil Prices Index, (6) Clio-Infra Annual Inflation Data, and (7) original data for war location and war intensity created for this dissertation.

Correlates of War (COW) Dataset

It is important to clearly, and specifically, define violent conflict for this analysis. The COW data defines war in a way that differentiates it from other types of violence (Sarkees, 2007). While datasets such as the Militarized Interstate Disputes (MIDS) capture threats to use force and combat that fall short of war (Jones, Bremer, and Singer, 1996), the COW data only captures combat that escalated to major war. Both inter-state and intra-state in the COW dataset will be investigated in the analysis. From this point forward, this dissertation will use violent conflict and war interchangeably based on the guidelines outlined in the COW project. The determining

characteristic of violent conflict is the taking of life (Small and Singer, 1982). The COW dataset establishes a threshold of 1,000 battle-related deaths in a twelve-month period (beginning with the start date of the war) as a conflict worthy of the designation of war (Sarkees, 2007). Fatalities resulting from combat, wounds, or disease in the war theater are considered battle-related. These deaths must be from qualified battle participants such as national troops; or of native troops from the state's colonies, protectorates, and dominions (Singer and Small, 1972). The second criterion is war must have sustained combat. This requirement separates war from one-sided massacres, or operations between adversaries with long periods of no combat (Sarkees, 2007). When a nation meets these criteria, it is coded as being involved in a war during that year. Using a panel of 156 nations from 1900-2014, the COW data is converted into a binary independent variable that takes a value of 1 if a nation was involved in a war during that year based on the COW thresholds. The nation will continue to be coded as being involved in a violent conflict if the conflict has at least 1000 battle-related deaths per year. While many conflicts end through armistice, truces, or cease-fires; often these agreements do not halt hostilities. In these cases, the war continues to be coded until there is a clear end to the sustained military conflict or battle-related deaths fall below the 1,000-fatality threshold in the previous twelve months. A nation is considered a participant in the violent conflict if they commit at least 1,000 troops to the conflict or suffer at least 100 battle-related deaths (of the at least 1,000 required for the conflict to be considered a war [Sarkees, 2007]).

While this is the most widely utilized dataset on violent conflict in economic and political science research, recent literature has discovered many corrections that should be incorporated and applied. In "A Revised Look at Interstate Wars 1816-2007", published in the Journal of Conflict Resolution in 2016; the authors discover through a rigorous analysis that 30% of the inter-state

wars in the COW dataset require revisions. They find that the span of wars, who should be considered participants, and some outcomes need to be changed to match the COW methodology and reflect the actual circumstances of the wars (Reiter, Stam, and Horowitz 2016). In "A Guide to Intra-state Wars: An Examination of Civil, Regional, and Intercommunal Wars, 1816-2014", the best-known research regarding intra-state and civil wars is consolidated and summarized. In reviewing this text, most of the COW data on intra-state wars is incomplete and in need of updating as well (Dixon and Sarkees, 2015). For this dissertation; the data is updated using these sources so that the war data is more accurate than previous research that utilized the COW dataset. Appendix 1 provides a list of the updated inter and intra-state conflicts from 1900-2014. These conflicts are organized by type and region. Information regarding each conflicts' locations, dates, battle-related deaths, initiators, and outcomes are provided. Appendix 2 provides information for each conflict organized by country. Information about each conflicts' dates, location, type, name, participants, initiator, outcomes, and battle-related deaths are provided. Figure 2 displays the countries that have experienced the most annual observations of war, utilizing the COW methodology, since 1900[1]. Darker red countries have been involved in violent conflicts for more years.

Varieties of Democracy

The Varieties of Democracy (V 6.2) dataset contains 682 variables and indices, for up to 174 countries from 1900-2015. These variables include democratic indices, civil liberty variables, and economic indicators making much of the data ideal for an institutional panel analysis. For the

[1] The nations that spent the most years with their government at war during this period are France with 64, China with 62, Russia with 58, United States with 56, United Kingdom with 50, Colombia with 44, and Ethiopia with 44.

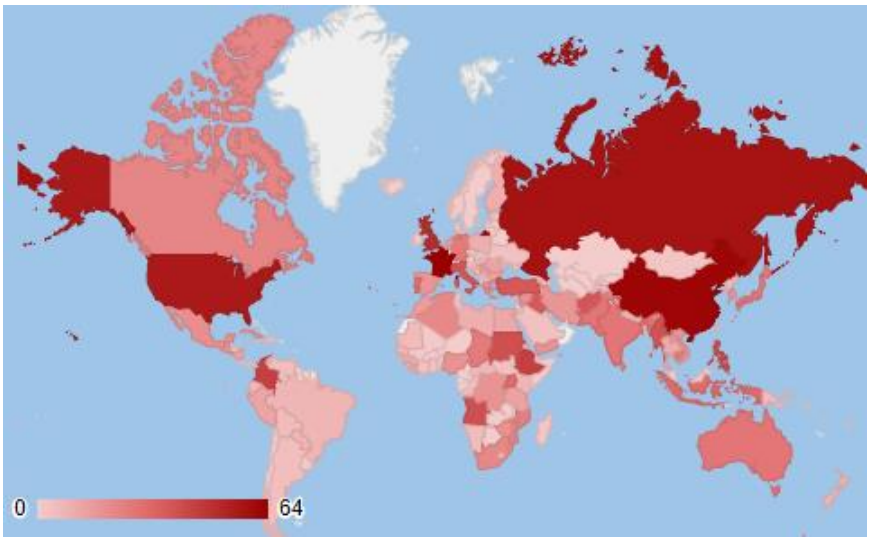


Figure 1: Years Involved in War from 1900-2014

Data Sources: Correlates of War, updated using Dixon and Sarkees 2015; and Reiter, Stam, and Horowitz 2016

following justice access, property rights, state ownership, and electoral democracy variables; a minimum of five country experts code each country-year combination. These experts typically work in academia, are usually nationals of the country they are coding, and have expertise in that nation and in property rights issues. Great care is taken to ensure they are qualified, impartial, diverse, independent of the governing regime, and that their identity remains confidential. A dozen or more coders typically code each country over the full time-series. Each coder answers an online survey (translated into their native language) for each country-year combination for which they are an expert. Each is then asked to indicate their confidence level on a scale of 0-100 for each country-year response. Their confidence level response is incorporated into the measurement model utilized to aggregate their responses. Experts are also able to give written remarks on their responses. Inter-coder reliability tests, which utilize cross-rater (dis)agreement to estimate variations in reliability and systemic bias, are conducted on the expert responses for each country-year response.

When able, coders are encouraged to conduct bridge coding (coding more than one country through time); or lateral coding (coding multiple countries over the same year); to assure cross-country equivalence through country comparisons. This helps the measurement model correct for systemic biases across coders, and across countries, that may result from country experts employing varying standards in their understanding of the survey responses. Additionally, Bayesian item response theory (IRT) modeling techniques are used on the ordinal responses to the question. This treats the ordinal ratings provided by experts as imperfect reflections on a smooth scale between virtually no rights and virtually all have rights. So, while the survey responses are ordinal, the final variable is transformed into an interval that addresses potential bias and differences of response interpretation between experts. A post-survey is given to experts after they submit their responses, to evaluate any potential biases. If any data by an expert is found to be false, or biased, all data from this expert is erased from the V-Dem system (Coppedge. et. al, 2016). Below are explanations for the data from this project that will be utilized in this dissertation:

To investigate how conflict affects changes in civil liberties, an appropriate measure of civil liberties dating back to 1900 must be utilized. In Chapter 2 a theoretical model is provided which anticipates limitations in rights resulting from preventative security measures such as searches, profiling, and indefinite detainment during violent conflict. Varieties of Democracy contains an access to justice variable going back to 1900, which is ideal for this analysis. This variable explores the extent to which citizens can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, their trials are fair, and if there is an ability to seek redress if leaders violate their rights to counsel, defense, and appeal. This variable, which is normalized between 0 – 1, will be the dependent variable of interest for the civil rights analysis in Chapter 2[2]. The effects of conflict

[2] Normalizing to a 0-1 scale allows for easier interpretation of coefficients.

on access to justice will be the focus of the empirical investigation. Figure 2 displays the average justice access from 1900-2014 for all countries in the analysis[3]. Darker green countries have a higher average access to justice.

Varieties of Democracy also contains a property rights variable that will be utilized as an institutional control in the civil liberties analysis, and as a dependent variable in Chapter 4's analysis of war and property liberties protections. This variable explores whether citizens enjoy the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell property. Limits on these rights from leadership, laws, religious norms, and social norms are all captured by this variable.[4] This is an important control in the civil liberties analysis, as access to property rights will likely exhibit a large impact on citizens' access to justice. It is also an important dependent variable in the economic institutional analysis, given the importance of private property protection for economic growth (Powell, 2002). Figure 3 presents the average property rights score from 1900-2014 for all countries in the analysis. Darker yellow countries have a higher average property rights score.

Another Varieties of Democracy variable that will be analyzed is the State's Ownership of the Economy. This variable presents the extent to which the state owns or directly controls important sectors of the economy. Specifically, the variable gauges the degree to which the state owns and controls capital (including land) in the industrial, agricultural, and service sectors. This is not a measure of government expenditures or revenue as a share of total national output. Thus, it is possible for a nation with a large amount of government spending to exert little control over

[3] To establish validity; a couple examples of near-zero scores in Justice Access occur in Cambodia in the 1970s and the Democratic Republic of Congo throughout much of the 20th century. Near perfect scores occur in countries like Sweden, and Belgium, during the 1990s and early 2000s.

[4] Again, to establish validity a couple examples of near-zero scores in Property Rights occur in Cambodia in the 1970s and North Korea throughout much of the 20th century. Near perfect scores occur in countries like Germany, and Denmark in the late 2000s.

these sectors (Pemstein, 2015). The variable, which is normalized between 0-1, ranks a nation with a higher score if very little valuable capital belongs to the state or is directly controlled by the state; and ranks a nation with a lower score if virtually all valuable capital belongs to the state or is directly controlled by the state, especially if private property is officially prohibited. Figure 4 presents the average state ownership score for each nation from 1900-2014. Darker countries have higher state ownership scores and are more interventionist.

The final variable that will be utilized from the Varieties of Democracy project is the Electoral Democracy Index. This variable investigates to what extent electoral democracy in its fullest sense is achieved and is ideal for analyzing how war impacts democratic institutions in Chapter 3 of the dissertation. The Varieties of Democracy Project clarify electoral democracy as "the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance (Teorell et al, 2016)." The index is formed by first calculating the average of the weighted average of the Varieties of Democracy freedom of association, clean elections, freedom of expression, elected executive, and suffrage variables. This average is weighted by .5. Then the five-way multiplicative interaction between those indices makes up the other .5. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication average, resulting in a compromise between the two most utilized aggregation formulas in the literature. This, on one hand, allows for high scores in one category to make up for low scores in another; but also punishes nations for being weak in any category according to the weakest link argument

(Teorell et al, 2016). The variable is normalized between 0-1. Figure 5 presents the average Electoral Democracy Index score for each nation from 1900-2014[5]. Darker nations are ones with higher average democracy scores.

Polity IV Dataset on Regime Authority

The Polity IV data covers all major, independent states from 1800-2015. This dataset examines concomitant qualities of democratic and autocratic authority in governing institutions. This results in a spectrum of governing authority that spans fully institutionalized autocracies, through mixed authority regimes, and fully institutionalized democracies. This spectrum is represented by a 21-point scale ranging from -10 (hereditary monarchy) to +10 (consolidated democracy). The Polity2 variable from this dataset will be normalized to a 0-1 scale to make coefficients more intuitive and used as a control of political institutions in the civil liberties and

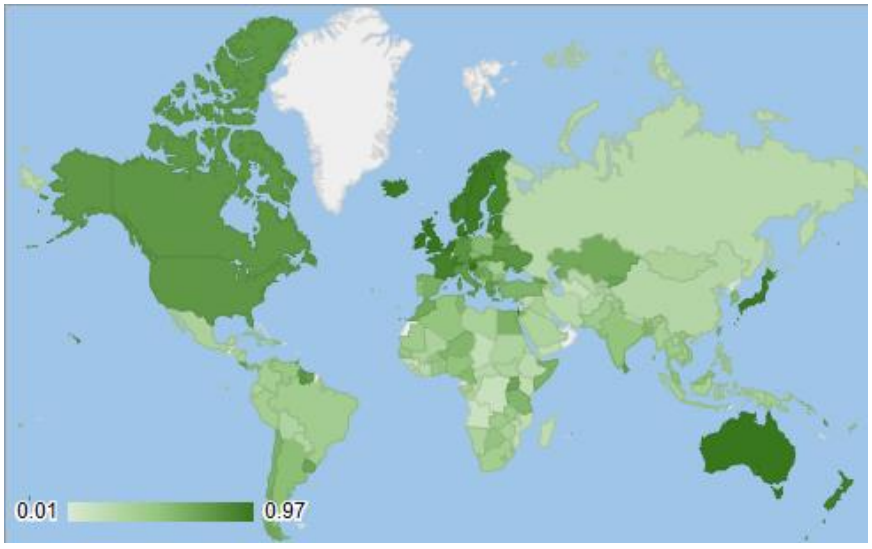


Figure 2: Average Justice Access from 1900-2014

Data Source: Varieties of Democracy, V 6.2

[5] To establish validity; Nations that had the highest Varieties of Democracy averages are Australia, Denmark, New Zealand, Japan, Ireland, and Slovenia. Nations with the lowest scores are Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

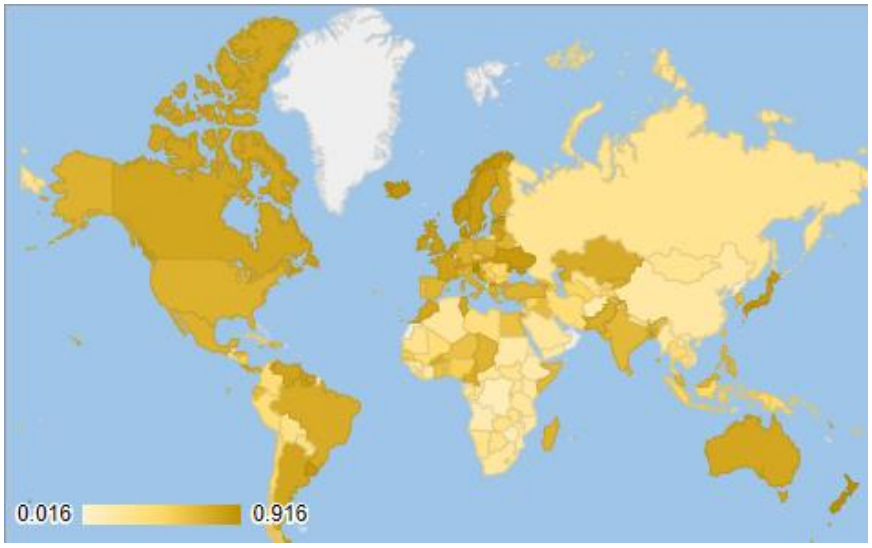


Figure 3: Average Property Rights from 1900-2014

Data Source: Varieties of Democracy, V 6.2

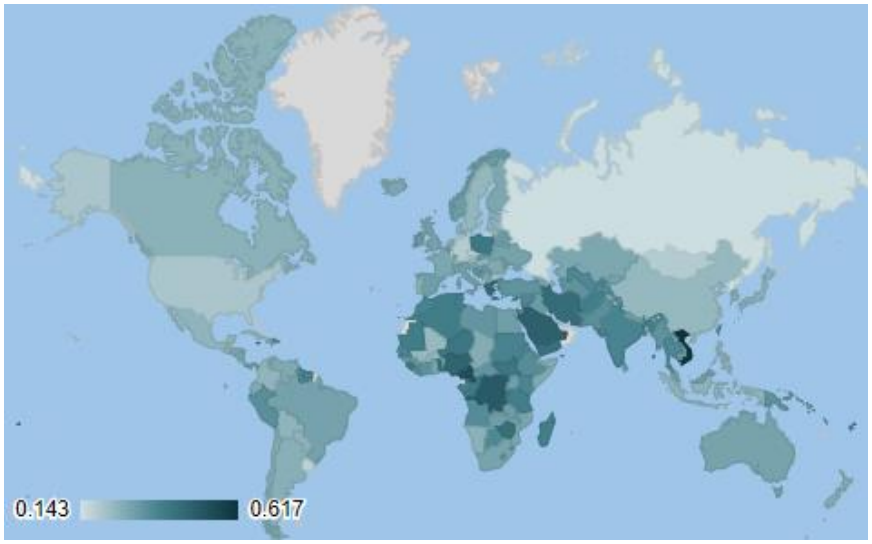


Figure 4: Average State Ownership from 1900-2014

Data Source: Varieties of Democracy, V 6.2

economic institutional analyses in Chapters 2 and 4, to ensure results are not explained by changes in political rights.[6] This variable will also be one of the two dependent variables of interest, along

[6] This is preferred over the Varieties of Democracy variable because that variable includes the Access to Justice and Property Rights variables as sub-components.

with the Varieties of Democracy Electoral Democracy Index, when analyzing war's impact on political institutions in Chapter 3. Figure 6 displays the mean Polity2 score for each nation[7]. Darker nations are ones that scored higher democratic averages.

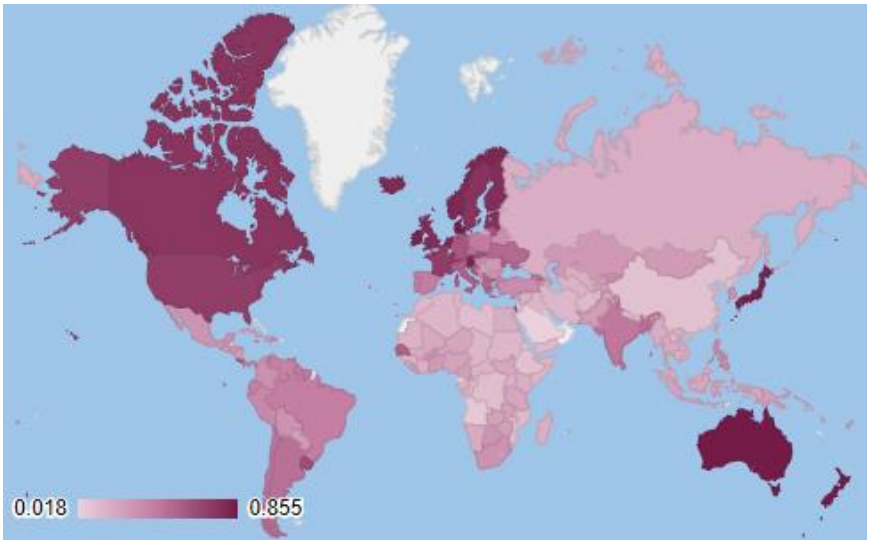


Figure 5: Average Electoral Democracy Index from 1900-2014

Source: Varieties of Democracies V 6.2

Haber and Menaldo

Haber and Menaldo provide a variable for oil reserves per square kilometer[8] that will be interacted with McMahon's Historical Inflation Adjusted Oil Prices Dataset to develop an instrument for war. This instrument will be used to address potential endogeneity that may result from reverse causality between war and civil liberties. This variable will capture the local average treatment effect for the subset of countries in which oil price shocks affected institutions through

[7] To establish validity; Nations that had the highest Polity2 averages are Australia, Costa, Rica, New Zealand, Norway, Slovenia, Switzerland, and the United States. Nations with the lowest scores are Qatar, and Saudi Arabia.
[8] To establish validity, the largest observations are from Saudi Arabia in the 2000s.

conflict. This is likely to be significant with 25-50% of interstate wars between 1973 and 2012 having oil-related linkages[9] (Colgan, 2013).

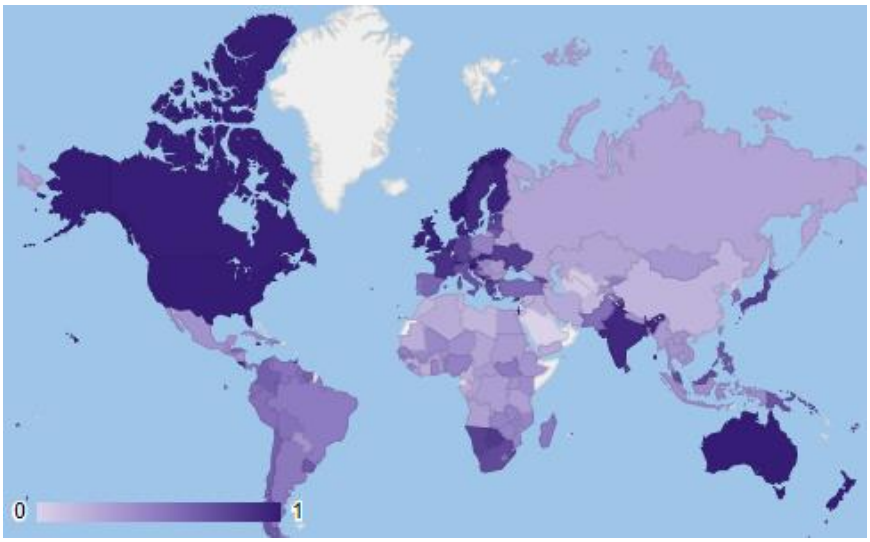


Figure 6: Average Polity2 Democracy from 1900-2014

Source: Polity2 Variable from Polity IV

Another Haber and Menaldo variable that will be utilized is the annual real gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in international dollars and 2000 constant prices. This will be used as an income control, which is standard in studies that analyze changes in institutions such as civil liberties and democracy, to ensure changes in income are not driving the results.

World Bank Data

Two economic institutional variables are utilized from the World Bank. Tax revenue as a percentage of GDP will be a dependent variable in the economic institutional analysis. This variable is available from 1974-2016 and will be analyzed to test war's future impact on tax

[9] Examples of violent conflicts involving oil include the Soviet War in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq War, an oil embargo pulling Japan into WWII, and Saddam's invasion of Kuwait in the Gulf War. More recently conflicts in the Sudan, and tensions in the South China Sea are related to oil.

structures. The second variable is trade openness, defined as exports + imports divided by GDP. This variable, which ranges from 1960-2016, will also be a dependent variable of interest in Chapter 4, to investigate how war impacts trade structures.

McMahon's Historical Inflation Adjusted Oil Prices Dataset

This data on annual oil prices will be used in conjunction with oil reserve data when forming an instrument for war.

Clio Infra

Annual inflation rate data from 1900-2014, for the analysis of war's effects on inflation in Chapter 4, is provided by Clio Infra. Missing data within the time series is interpolated using a linear model. This increases the number of observations from 9462 to 9983 (Clio Infra, 2016).

Self-Created Variables

There are two important variables which were not readily available for this study. These variables are for war locations at the national level, and the intensity of the wars. Another major contribution of this dissertation is the creation and utilization of these variables.

Soil

The first is a binary independent variable of interest for when wars occurred on a nation's soil. It is expected ex-ante that war on a nation's soil will exert a differential impact on institutions, such as civil liberties, if the violence poses a larger domestic threat, and hits close to home for the citizens of a nation. This is because citizens will likely be more tolerant of transfers, preventative enforcement, and liberty degradation when they fear for their safety. The location data provided in the COW dataset only provides the region of the world where the fighting took place. Many

conflicts have national participants from the same region of the world, so this coding makes it impossible to differentiate which nation's soil had fighting. A dataset has been created for the longitude and latitude locations of smaller militarized interstate disputes which details the coding procedures that were undergone (Braithwaite, 2010), however, a dataset is not currently available for locations of major violent conflicts in a readily usable binary form. For this reason, the data available in the COW dataset is insufficient for determining if fighting on a nation's soil plays an important role in institutional changes beyond participation in war. For this dissertation, investigation of each conflict that had sustained fighting for any year from 1900-2014 is undergone to determine what nations had fighting on their soil. If any combat occurred on the nation's soil during a violent conflict, the country is coded (takes a binary value of 1) as being involved in a war on its soil for each year of the conflict. If a nation was not involved in a conflict during the annual observation or was involved in a conflict that saw no fighting on its soil, it receives a binary value of 0. In cases of border disputes where fighting occurs at the border of two nations, both countries are coded as being involved in a dispute that had fighting on their soil for each year of the war. "A Guide to Intra-state Wars: An Examination of Civil, Regional, and Intercommunal Wars, 1816-2014" by Dixon and Sarkees, "Resort to War: 1816- 2007" by Sarkees and Wayman, the Encyclopedia Britannica, and Braithwaite's MID Location data were the main sources examined for the creation of this data.

Figure 7 displays how often nations have had war on their own soil since 1900[10]. Darker red countries have experienced the most war on their soil. An immediate observation is that this data appears to be much more correlated to the nations with low institutional quality, than the

[10] The Soil variable is original data created for this project. The nations that had the most years of war on their soil are China with 48, Angola with 46, Colombia with 44, Myanmar with 41, Sudan with 39, and Afghanistan with 37.

Figure displaying data for war in general. Figure 8 presents the number of annual observations for countries who fought abroad from 1900-2015. This variable will be utilized to investigate if the subset of war where fighting is abroad had a differential impact on institutions, such as democracy or property rights protection. Darker nations experienced more annual observations for war abroad.

Intensity

A final control variable that was created for this research is a measure of war intensity. While all conflicts in this analysis sustained at least 1,000 battle-related deaths each year of the battle, certainly some wars are more devastating than others. Following the methodology laid out in the COW dataset, loss of life is the predominant factor in separating war from other types of disputes. Data on the number of lives lost during the major conflicts are used as a proxy for the

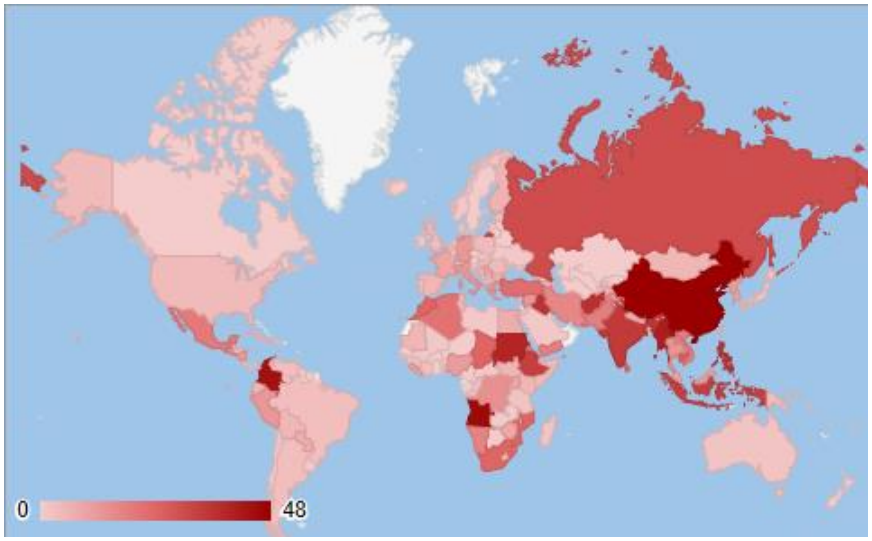


Figure 7: War on a Nation's Soil from 1900-2014

Source: Brandon Brice's War Location Data based on Correlates of War, updated using Dixon and Sarkees 2015; and Reiter, Stam, and Horowitz 2016

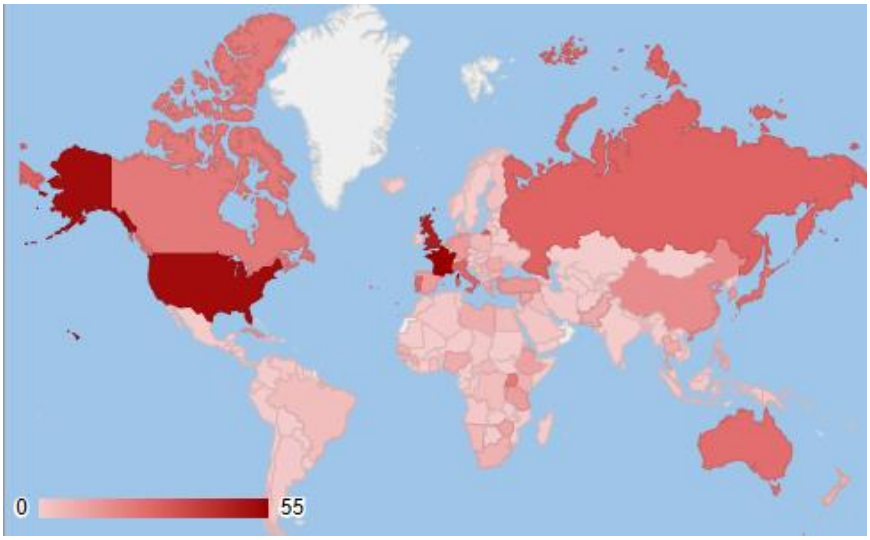


Figure 8: War Abroad from 1900-2014

Source: Brandon Brice's War Location Data based on Correlates of War, updated using Dixon and Sarkees 2015; and Reiter, Stam, and Horowitz 2016

intensity of the conflict. Data is available in the COW dataset for an estimated loss of life for many conflicts. Unfortunately, many intra-state conflicts have no data on estimated loss of life available in the dataset. Using the Dixon and Sarkees text discussed earlier, gaps in the battle-related death data are filled using the best available evidence. This new battle-related death data is used to control for levels of intensity for the world's major conflicts from 1900-2014. When a war lasts for more than one year, the total battle-related deaths are divided across the years of the war.[11] This allows for a more accurate investigation of how violent conflict affects institutions.

This data will be utilized and analyzed in the empirical sections of Chapter 2 through 4.

[11] To establish validity; the largest observations of Intensity are for participants (in order of intensity) in WWII, WWI, the Russian Civil War, the Korean War, the Chinese Civil War, and the Iran-Iraq War.

CHAPTER 3

VIOLENT CONFLICT AND CIVIL LIBERTIES

Introduction

Context is extremely important for understanding citizens' beliefs and perceptions regarding civil norms. While citizens are thought to generally hold positive views towards civil liberties, their general level of support can wane when these rights come in conflict with other important values (Gibson 1987; Peffley, Knigge, and Hurwitz 2001; Sniderman et al. 1996). This may best be observed during extreme, context-specific events such as violent wars. Fear for safety and security tests resolve, which results in many individuals questioning the consequences of freedom. This can lead to support of civil liberty violations if the perceived or actualized return for giving up these rights is a sense of increased safety. In the US, this was observed based on survey data following September 11, 2001. The greater the citizens' perceptions of the threat imposed by terrorism, the more willing they were to give up their civil liberties (Davis and Silver 2004).

Political leaders are likely to take advantage of their citizens' fears, and willingness to sacrifice liberties, during conflict. This can be achieved by increasing surveillance, searches, detentions, and suspensions of judicial rights. All of these degrade civil liberties for their citizens. These liberty degradations can benefit leaders by reducing threats they face from domestic enemies and opposition and can assist them in consolidating their political power. This is true even for nations with relatively high levels of civil liberty protection, such as the United States. Even with constitutional constraints on executive and legislative authority, legal protections for the rights of citizens, judicial review, and democratic institutions; the United States has a long history of civil

liberty violations and degradation during conflict. Nations that do not have such constitutional constraints, or classical liberal institutions, may face even greater reductions.

This chapter explores the dynamics between war, political processes, and civil liberty degradations. A theoretical model is developed to aid this exploration, which explains why citizens are tolerant, especially in times of serious conflict, of costly transfers for preventative safety and security provisions that reduce their liberties. Then an international panel analysis is performed on 156 countries, from 1900-2014, to empirically investigate the extent to which civil liberties generally degrade during war, under what circumstances they degrade, and the persistence of this degradation.

Examples from American history can be cited to demonstrate some specific instances in which war and violent conflict have led to civil liberty reductions despite the presence of strong constitutional safeguards. Starting with the Civil War, there was a well-documented degradation of civil liberties: Abraham Lincoln declared martial law; utilized 4,271 military tribunals; and suspended the writ of habeas corpus (a procedure for releasing individuals who are imprisoned for reasons that do not conform to the law) to expedite convictions, garner intelligence through advanced interrogation techniques, and prevent confidential information from being leaked to the public. To illustrate that these degradations are not only objects of the distant past, we may point to the Patriot Act; which was passed during conflicts with Iraq and Afghanistan; and expanded government authority to monitor and indefinitely detain suspected terrorists. These policies were tolerated by a fearful populace that was significantly more accepting of preventative enforcement tactics that diminished their civil liberties (Davis and Silver, 2004). Civil liberty degradation during conflict is not limited to these examples, as it has been observed frequently in the times

between the Civil War and the September 11 attacks.[12] Instead of describing these examples in detail, Figure 9 depicts the United States rating on the Varieties of Democracy Civil Liberties Index from 1900-2015[13]. Areas in red represent periods where the United States was at war. Despite an increasing trend in civil liberties over the period, large dips in civil liberties are captured by this Index; especially during WWI, WWII, and the Wars in Iraq and Afghanistan.

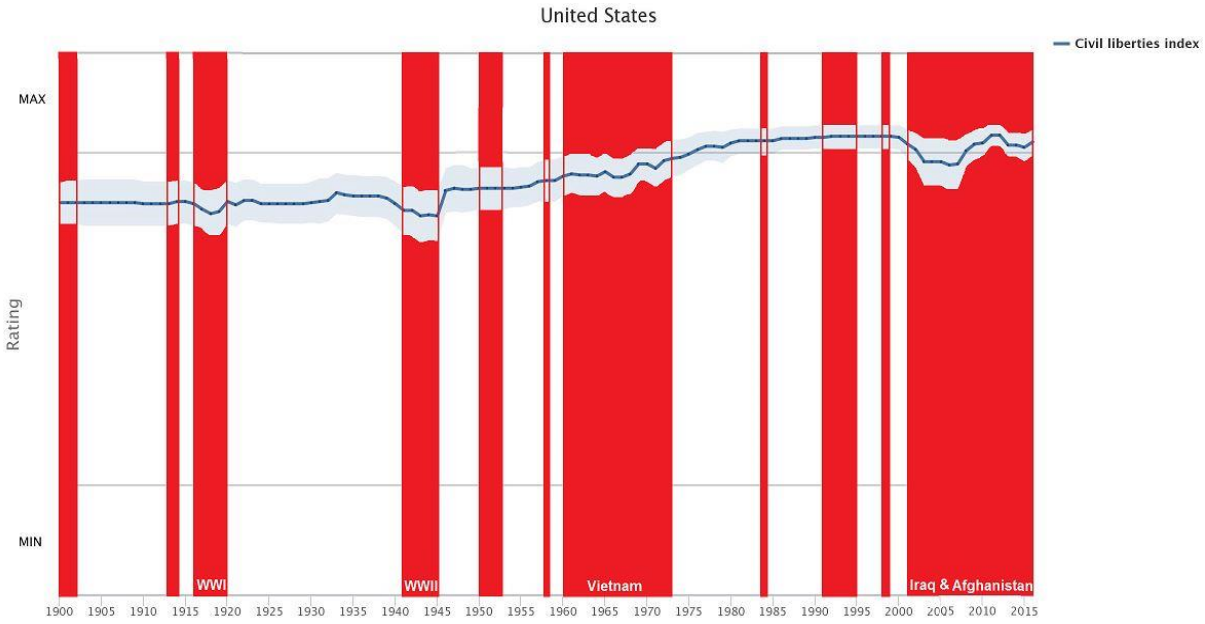


Figure 9: US Civil Liberty Index Score 1900-2015

Data Source: Varieties of Democracy Civil Liberties Index

[12] For instance, after the US entered WWI, civilian activities were repressed following a series of statutes and administrative orders to combat the threat of sabotage and espionage. 280,000 German aliens were registered with the state; 6,300 were arrested under presidential warrants, and 2,300 were imprisoned in military internment camps because of presidential proclamations following the declaration of war. Aliens who underwent these punishments were not afforded judicial processes available to most citizens. Other countries implemented even larger internment policies during the war (Swisher 1940). Similarly, during WWII, funds and authority were allocated to deal with people under suspicion of war regulations. Additionally, courts were very unlikely to be lenient during the war (Swisher, 1940), and in response to an appeal of denials of writs of habeas corpus, the Supreme Court of the United States held that prisoners facing military tribunals were not subject to the protections outlined in the Judiciary Article of the Constitution. This case, known as Ex parte Quirin, has been used to justify holding individuals (even American citizens) indefinitely without evidence, charge, or trial during future conflicts (Sulmasy, 2010).

[13] This variable is normalized between 0-1, and captures to what extent civil liberties are respected. The shaded area around the civil liberties score is the confidence interval.

Even psychology research appearing as early as the 1950s contains discoveries supporting the idea that the civil liberty degradations; like those depicted in Figure 9; may not have been met by citizens with much resistance. Maslow (1954) notes that self-actualization and freedom were less important to the average person than safety and security. This suggests that when safety and security are threatened, as in times of conflict, individuals will likely be willing to relinquish liberties and freedoms to achieve a sense of safety. This is supported by national surveys conducted shortly after the September 11th attacks. Responses in these surveys provide evidence that Americans are willing to give up civil liberties in return for safety and security, particularly when the threat of violence is high (Davis and Silver, 2004)[14].

This trade-off between civil liberties and personal protection is well established in the literature. Gibson and Bingham find that support for civil liberties is dependent upon value trade-offs. This includes one's preference for safety, security, and order. How people order their competing values determines their views towards the importance of civil liberties (Gibson and Bingham, 1985; Peffley, Hurwitz, and Knigge, 2001). McClosky and Brill describe and suggest a balance between liberty and control (McCloskey and Brill, 1983). Arguments are made that maintaining safety is simply in conflict with other values, such as liberty (Sniderman, Fletcher, Russell, and Tetlock, 1996). This necessitates a trade-off. Davis and Silver claim that one cannot support both civil liberties and order simultaneously, and as one's support for one dimension

[14] Respondents were supportive of the investigation of protestors, racial profiling, warrantless searches, monitoring of communication, indefinite detainment, required identification, censorship of antiterrorist policy criticism, and criminalization of terrorist organization membership during times of conflict. However, when responders indicated that their trust of the government was low, so too was their willingness to sacrifice civil liberties for security. Race and history regarding civil liberties play a role with Blacks being less willing to give up civil liberties for security than Latinos and Caucasians. This is likely due to their history with civil liberty violations, and lower levels of trust in the government. Recall, defense of liberties is typically context specific. A history of persecution will likely result in a greater defense of liberty, given the realized implications for their sense of freedom (Gibson, 1989; Gibson and Bingham, 1985; Gibson and Gouws, 2000).

increases the other must decrease. Consistent with these claims, there is strong evidence that citizens are generally more tolerant of policies that improve their security while infringing on their rights. This is especially true when their expectations of violence are high, as is the case during war (Davis and Silver, 2004; Mondak and Hurwitz, 2012). Citizens are also known to give up bargaining leverage when they succumb to fear and anger during conflict, which strategic rulers take advantage of to employ policies that result in a consolidation of their power while infringing on their constituents' rights (Ferejohn and Rosenbluth, 2017).

Although some models of government repression exist[15] in the literature, they focus on government responses to dissent, in contrast to the theory developed in this chapter, which focuses on how the presence of conflict affects the citizenry's attitude towards governmental repression. Thus, in addition to providing empirical evidence documenting the negative relationship between conflicts and civil liberties, this dissertation adds to the theoretical literature on governmental repression. Consequently, my findings have implications regarding the proper measurement of war costs. While costs of war have historically been limited to the extent of property damage, opportunity costs of resources utilized in the war effort, and loss of life; costs associated with expected institutional degradation must also be accounted for if the theory and evidence support their decline.

The remainder of this chapter is organized as follows: Section 2 proposes a mechanism for this degradation and presents a theoretical model for conflicts' impact on civil liberties, Section 3 discusses data sources and results for an empirical analysis of civil liberty degradation during conflict, and Section 4 concludes the chapter.

[15] See Conrad and Ritter 2016 for a discussion and example of repression models.

A Model of Liberty Degradation, Safety and Security[16]

We consider a society which consists of a continuum of citizens whose measure is normalized to 1. In addition to citizens, there are terrorists[17]. Their measure, γ, depends on whether the country is in conflict, and is greater in times of conflict. Each terrorist causes harm of *h* unless his terroristic acts are prevented through preventive safety and security procedures.

The way preventive enforcement works is as follows. All individuals, whether a terrorist or regular citizen, emit a signal *x*. This signal is a noisy indicator of whether they are in the process of committing a terroristic act. The density of *x* is f_g for individuals who commit terroristic acts, versus f_i for individuals that do not. These are associated with cumulative distribution functions F_G and F_I. We assume that f_g and f_i satisfy the Monotone Likelihood Ratio Property (MLRP)[18], such that $\frac{f_g}{f_i}$ is increasing in *x*. This implies that a large *x* is more consistent with a person's guilt.

Thus, an intuitive rule that law enforcers can use to conduct searches, profile, surveil, or detain is to do so if $x > x_s$; where x_s is some minimum signal of potential terroristic motive. Under this rule, preventive security measures do not occur when $x \leq x_s$. Given any x_s, the probability with which an individual is searched or detained incorrectly is $1 - F_i(x_s)$; whereas the probability that a guilty individual is searched is $1 - F_g(x_s)$.

We can call $\alpha(x^s) = 1 - F_i(x_s)$ the probability of type-1 error. Given this relationship, it follows that choosing x^s is equivalent to choosing a probability of type-1 error, i.e. $x^s(\alpha) = F_i^{-1}(1 - \alpha)$. Thus, we can conduct the analysis as if law enforcers choose a type-1 error, instead

[16] The version of the model presented in this section is co-authored with Murat Mungan (Brice and Mungan, Forthcoming). See Appendix C for an alternative and solo-authored version of this model.
[17] Terrorists are individuals who are sympathetic to enemies of the state, and desire to inflict severe harm to the nation and its citizens.
[18] This assumption causes no loss of generality and amounts to continuity, only.

of choosing a threshold signal, x^s. Moreover, the probability of searching a guilty individual $\beta = 1 - F_g(x_s)$ can also be expressed as a function of α, as follows: $\beta(\alpha) = 1 - F_g\left(F_i^{-1}(1-\alpha)\right)$.

Due to well-known reasons (see, e.g., Fluet and Mungan (2017)) MLRP implies that β has the following properties:

$$\beta' > 0, \beta'' < 0, \beta(0) = 0, \beta(1) = 1, \text{ and } \beta(\alpha) > \alpha \text{ for all } \alpha \in (0,1) \qquad (1)$$

Suppose further that $c < h$ is the enforcement cost of each preventative security measure, and that each targeted individual incurs an inconvenience cost of v.[19] In this case, a citizen's utility, as a function of the search policy reflected through α is:

$$u(\alpha) = -\alpha v - \big(1 - \beta(\alpha)\big)\gamma h - (\alpha + \beta\gamma)c \qquad (2)$$

This reflects the assumptions that enforcement costs, as well as the costs of terroristic acts, are evenly spread across the population, and with probability β the terrorist is detected and cannot complete the terroristic act; preventing potential harm to society. Thus,

$$u_\alpha = -(v + c) + \beta'\gamma(h - c) \qquad (3)$$

and

$$u_{\alpha\alpha} = \beta''\gamma(h - c) < 0 \qquad (4)$$

Thus, it follows that citizens' most preferred policy, α^*, is interior if $\beta'(0) > \frac{v+c}{\gamma(h-c)} > \beta'(1)$. We assume that all feasible γ satisfy this condition, so that we can focus on the realistic cases where citizens are against extreme policies. Thus, $\alpha^*(\gamma)$ can be characterized by

[19] This concept was first introduced in Mungan (2018).

$$\beta'(\alpha^*) = \frac{v+c}{\gamma(h-c)} \quad (5)$$

The responsiveness of α to γ can be ascertained by implicitly differentiating α^* with respect to γ, which yields

$$\alpha^*_\gamma = -\frac{\beta'(h-c)}{\beta''\gamma(h-c)} = -\frac{\beta'}{\beta''\gamma} > 0 \quad (6)$$

This implies that $\alpha^*_\gamma > 0$; meaning a citizen's most preferred policy, α^*, is greater in times of conflict. An immediate implication of this, which is most relevant for analyzing democratic societies where leaders will not be re-elected if they pass policies that deviate from the preferred policies of their citizens, is the following:

Proposition 1: *In a society where the median voter's preferences determine policies, more conflict leads to greater enforcement expenditure, as well as more frequent type-1 errors, which leads to fewer type-2 errors.*

Next, we consider societies in which political competition is non-existent or limited. Here, authoritarians choose policies unconstrained by electoral pressures and are only constrained by the possibility of their policies inducing revolts amongst their citizens.

To formalize this idea, we suppose that a political leader skims a benefit, τ, from the total revenue devoted to enforcement, C; leaving $(1-\tau)C$ for preventive security measures. This leads to the relationship $(1-\tau)C = (\alpha+\beta\gamma)c$. Thus, total expenditures as a function of α and the amount of conflict, γ, is given by:

$$C = \frac{(\alpha+\beta\gamma)c}{(1-\tau)} \quad (7)$$

Using this definition $\bar{c} \equiv \frac{c}{(1-\tau)}$; a person's utility under the authoritarian government, as a function of α, can be expressed very similarly to (2) as:

$$u(\alpha) = -\alpha v - \big(1 - \beta(\alpha)\big)\gamma h - (\alpha + \beta\gamma)\bar{c} \qquad (8)$$

Differentiating (8) with respect to α reveals that:

$$u_\alpha = \beta'\gamma(h - \bar{c}) - (v + \bar{c}) \qquad (9)$$

and

$$u_{\alpha\alpha} = \beta''\gamma(h - \bar{c}) < 0 \qquad (10)$$

Where the inequality follows from the assumption $\bar{c} < h$. Thus, again, it follows that citizens prefer an interior α, if $\beta'(0) > \frac{v+\bar{c}}{\gamma(h-\bar{c})} > \beta'(1)$.

To formalize the idea that citizens can revolt if the leader chooses a policy that deviates greatly from citizens' most preferred policies, we assume that revolts lead to a government shut-down, in which case $\alpha = \beta = 0$. Here, all terroristic acts are successful, and society suffers the full extent of their harm. This implies a pay-off of:

$$u(0) = -\gamma h \qquad (11)$$

Comparing $u(0)$ and $u(\alpha)$ reveals that revolt is the superior option if:

$$u(\alpha) = -\alpha v - \big(1 - \beta(\alpha)\big)\gamma h - (\alpha + \beta\gamma)\bar{c} < -\gamma h = u(0) \qquad (12)$$

which simplifies to the following *revolt condition*:

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha} > \frac{(v+\bar{c})}{\gamma(h-\bar{c})} \qquad (13)$$

Next, note that $\frac{\partial(\frac{\beta}{\alpha})}{\partial\alpha} < 0$, if $\beta'(\alpha)\alpha < \beta$, which holds whenever β is concave in α. This concavity is guaranteed by MLRP. Thus, if $\frac{(v+\bar{c})}{\gamma(h-\bar{c})} > 1$, then it follows that there exists $\bar{\alpha}$ such that:

$$\frac{\beta(\bar{\alpha})}{\bar{\alpha}} = \frac{(v+\bar{c})}{\gamma(h-\bar{c})} \tag{14}$$

This implies that people are only willing to accept $\alpha \leq \bar{\alpha}$, and will otherwise revolt.

To formalize the leader's incentives, we assume that their payoff is completely determined by the benefit that they skim from enforcement expenditures. This amount, which we denote l, is given by:

$$l(\alpha) = (\alpha + \beta\gamma)\bar{c}\tau \tag{15}$$

if leaders are not overthrown. $l(0) = 0$ if they are over-thrown.

Thus, the leader's payoff is maximized by choosing the highest α which guarantees that revolts do not occur. This trivially corresponds to $\bar{\alpha}$ defined in (14). Autocratic behavior that pushes the limits of revolt, yet acts in a manner that ensures revolts are not likely to occur, can be found in similar models of dictatorship presented in Acemoglu and Robinson (2009). Thus, the equilibrium type-1 error that emerges under an authoritarian regime, $\bar{\alpha}$, is increasing in γ. This can be verified by implicitly differentiating $\bar{\alpha}$ as defined in (14), which reveals that:

$$\bar{\alpha}_\gamma = -\frac{\frac{(v+\bar{c})}{(h-\bar{c})\gamma^2}}{\frac{\partial\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)}{\partial\alpha}} = -\frac{\frac{\beta(\bar{\alpha})}{\gamma\bar{\alpha}}}{\frac{\partial\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)}{\partial\alpha}} > 0 \tag{16}$$

The implications of this observation, which apply to autocratic societies, are summarized by the following:

Proposition 2: *In a society where policies are determined by an autocratic ruler, who is only constrained by the possibility of revolts, violent conflict leads to greater enforcement expenditure. Type-1 errors increase, while type-2 errors become less frequent.*

Comparison Between Autocratic and Democratic States

It follows that in democratic societies, procedures that emerge are summarized by $\alpha^*(\gamma)$ which is characterized as:

$$\beta'(\alpha^*) = \frac{v+c}{\gamma(h-c)} \tag{17}$$

On the other hand, in autocratic societies, the emerging procedures are summarized by $\bar{\alpha}(\gamma)$ which are characterized as:

$$\frac{\beta(\bar{\alpha})}{\bar{\alpha}} = \frac{(v+\bar{c})}{\gamma(h-\bar{c})} \tag{18}$$

A very simple observation allows a comparison between α^* and $\bar{\alpha}$: because the autocratic leader is interested in maximizing enforcement expenditures, subject to a no-revolt constraint, it follows that he will choose the highest α that does not lead to a revolt. Obviously, the procedures that maximize citizens' expected utility does not lead to a revolt (i.e. $u(\alpha^*) > u(0)$). Thus, the leader can choose an α that is greater than α^*. This immediately implies that:[20]

$$\bar{\alpha} > \alpha^* \tag{19}$$

This comparison reveals that autocratic governments are likely to have fewer or less effective procedural safeguards to reduce type-1 errors compared to similar democratic

[20] This claim can be formally proven as follows: $\bar{\alpha} \geq \alpha$ for all α such that $u(\alpha) \geq u(0)$. Moreover, since $u_a(\alpha^*) = 0$ and $u(\alpha^*) > u(0)$, it follows that there exists ε > 0, such that $u(\alpha^* + \varepsilon, \gamma) > u(0, \gamma)$. Thus, $\bar{\alpha} \geq \alpha^* + \varepsilon > \alpha^*$.

governments. Despite these procedural differences, one may ask whether it is possible for autocracies and democracies to respond to conflicts in similar ways, i.e. whether they may adjust their procedures in similar ways. To answer this question, it is natural to focus on the responsiveness of countries to changes in γ which are given by:

$$\varepsilon_d \equiv \alpha_\gamma^* \frac{\gamma}{\alpha^*} \text{ and } \varepsilon_a \equiv \bar{\alpha}_\gamma \frac{\gamma}{\bar{\alpha}} \tag{20}$$

in democratic and autocratic countries respectively.

Without assuming specific functional relationships between β and α, it is not possible to meaningfully compare ε_d and ε_a. However, for purposes of demonstrating that countries may have similar responses to conflict, it is sufficient to consider the specific functional form:

$$\beta = \alpha^x \text{ where } x \in (0,1) \tag{21}$$

In which case, plugging in the expression for α_γ^* from (6) into (20), and manipulating the expression for ε_d, we have that:

$$\varepsilon_d = -\frac{\beta'}{\beta'' \alpha^*} = -\frac{x(\alpha^*)^{x-1}}{x(x-1)(\alpha^*)^{x-2}\alpha^*} = \frac{1}{1-x} \tag{22}$$

Similarly, plugging in the expression for $\bar{\alpha}_\gamma$ from (16) into (20), and manipulating the expression for ε_a, we have that:

$$\varepsilon_a = -\frac{\frac{\beta(\bar{\alpha})}{\gamma\bar{\alpha}}}{\frac{\partial\left(\frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right)}{\partial\alpha}} \frac{\gamma}{\bar{\alpha}} = -\frac{\bar{\alpha}^{x-2}}{\frac{\partial(\alpha^{x-1})}{\partial\alpha}} = \frac{1}{1-x} \tag{23}$$

The expressions in (22) and (23), along with the inequality in (19), imply the following result:

Proposition 3: *Although autocratic regimes have procedures that generate higher type-1 errors than democratic regimes, it is possible for autocracies and democracies to adjust their procedures similarly in response to conflict.*

Data Description and Empirical Analysis

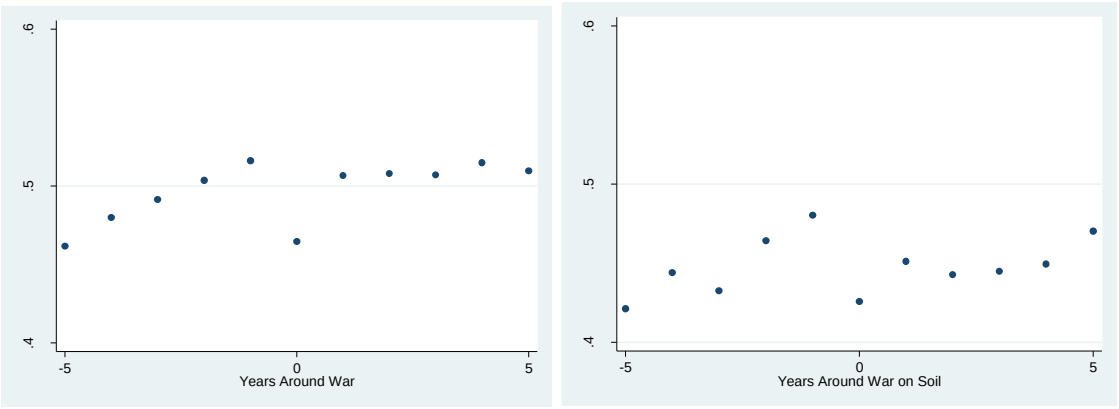
Data Description

The theoretical model established in Section 2 suggests that civil liberties will tend to degrade during violent conflict in both democratic and autocratic societies, and that this change may be in similar proportions across both types of regimes. To empirically test these hypotheses; data presented in Chapter 2 regarding civil liberties, war and its locations, relevant institutional controls, and variables to be used in the construction of an instrument to address potential reverse causality between war and institutions will be used. Below are descriptive statistics for the variables utilized in this section:

Table 1: Violent Conflict and Civil Liberties Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
War	16675	0.108	0.311	0	1
Soil	16675	0.079	0.27	0	1
War Past 5	16675	0.209	0.406	0	1
Intensity	16675	1.087	3.047	0	14.592
Justice Access	16620	0.486	0.298	0.004	0.995
Polity	11226	0.53	0.364	0	1
Log GDP per capita	10445	7.812	1.023	5.315	10.667
Property Rights	16620	0.504	0.286	0.001	0.961
Oil Reserves per km^2	7560	4.200	19.769	0	266.81
Annual Oil Prices	9603	38.685	21.725	17.6	109.51
50 Year History of Authoritarianism	6804	27.796	19.967	0	50

An international panel analysis is used to provide evidence for the hypotheses that civil liberties degrade during involvement in war for both democracies and autocracies, and that these declines are comparable across both types of regimes. It is expected ex-ante that wars fought on a nation's soil will have a larger impact. The persistence of civil liberty reductions is also analyzed. Before presenting an empirical analysis, key findings from the means of the war and civil liberty data are displayed in Figures 10 and 11:



A) Justice access before and after war.

B) Justice access before and after war on a nation's soil.

Figure 10: Justice Access and Years Before, During, and After War

Figure 10 is constructed by calculating the mean justice access score for all annual observations in the panel that are involved in war (left) and war on their soil (right). These averages include observations for all countries that are involved in conflict. Point 0 in each graph represents the average justice access score for all countries while involved in war, while the points to the right represent the average for 1 - 5 years following the wars. The points to the left represent the years that precede conflict[21]. Part A) displays the mean justice access score of every annual observation,

[21] The averages that precede and follow the war observations do not contain observations for countries that were still in war, as all war observations are contained in the point 0 average.

for all countries, that were involved in war from 1900-2014. This includes inter and intra-state wars, abroad and on the nation's soil. Part B) displays the average justice access for all observations when there is war on the nations' soil. Nations that experience war generally have lower levels of civil liberties, yet they still experience a noticeable dip in their justice access score. War on a nation's soil will be of particular interest in this investigation, given the hypothesis that citizens will be more tolerant of civil liberty degradation when the threat to their safety is higher. The data presented in Figure 10 provides initial evidence in support of the theory that civil liberties degrade during conflict. Another interesting observation is that civil liberties appear to rebound quickly following the conflict. This fits with the theory given citizens' preference for safety and security procedures that reduce their liberty is reduced when the threat of conflict is reduced after war.

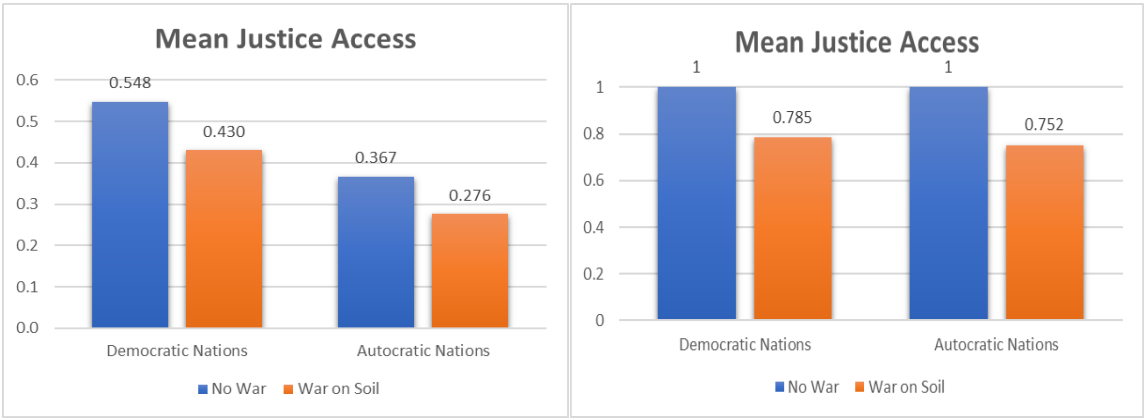


Figure 11: Average Justice Access for Democratic and Autocratic Nations with War and No War on Their Soil

Figure 11 displays two graphs which separate the data into democratic and autocratic nations. The graph on the left presents the actual averages, while the graph on the right normalizes the averages during times of no war to one. This makes the degradation during conflict more

apparent. The mean access to justice access score for democratic nations when there is no war is 0.548. This falls to an average of 0.430 during war on their nation's soil. By normalizing the average for democratic nations during peace to one, a 21.5% drop during conflict is reflected by the graph on the right.

Autocratic nations have a lower average level of justice access. This intuitive finding is consistent with the theory developed in Section 2. When nations experience war on their soil, the average drops from 0.367 during times of peace to 0.276. By normalizing the initial score to one, the level of the drop in civil liberties for autocratic nations is like democratic nations at 24.8%. Table 2 provides ordinary least squares (OLS) and fixed-effects (FE) panel regression results to demonstrate that the difference in the percentage drop of civil liberties for autocratic and democratic nations is not significantly different than zero. The dependent variable in each regression is the percentage change in justice access from the year before the conflict began to the level during war. Democracy is a binary variable of interest that splits the data into nations that are autocratic and democratic based on Polity2 scores. Columns (1) and (3) control for the intensity of the wars, while columns (2) and (4) also control for income, property rights, and if war occurred in the previous five years. The coefficient for the democracy dummy is non-significant in all regressions. This provides strong evidence that the percentage change in justice access during conflict is not significantly affected by whether the nation is a democracy or autocracy.

Empirical Analysis

The remainder of this section will conduct a more rigorous analysis of the data, to test the hypotheses that arise from the theoretical model in Section 2. The specific questions that will be explored are:

1) Do civil liberties degrade during conflict?
2) If significant reductions do occur, do these reductions occur in both democratic and autocratic nations?
3) If they occur in both democratic and autocratic nations, are the reductions similar for both types of regimes?
4) How persistent are any changes that are discovered?
5) Is the causal direction of any significant changes from war to civil liberty degradation, or is there potential reverse causality?

Table 2: Percentage Change Differences in Justice Access During War: Comparing Democracies and Autocracies

	(1) % Change in Justice Access (OLS)	(2) % Change in Justice Access (OLS)	(3) % Change in Justice Access (FE)	(4) % Change in Justice Access (FE)
Democracy	-0.486	-1.728	-3.116	-6.017
	(0.718)	(1.893)	(2.993)	(5.413)
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
RealGDP		✓		✓
PropRight		✓		✓
WarPast5		✓		✓
N	1751	1425	1751	1425
R^2	0.037	0.058	0.085	0.119

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 114 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Below is an empirical model that will serve as the base model in this investigation:

$$Civil\ Liberties_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 War_{it} + \beta_2 Democracy_{it} + \beta_3 Income_{it} + \beta_4 PropRight_{it} + \beta_5 Intensity_{it} + \beta_6 WarPast5_{it} + \Gamma_t + \gamma_i + \varepsilon_{it}$$

i = {1,…,156}, t = {1900,…,2014}

- $Civil\ Liberties_{it}$ = *Varieties of Democracy Access to Justice*
- War_{it} = *Updated Correlates of War Binary. Equal to 1 for Involvement in War, or War on a Nation's Soil*
- $Democracy_{it}$ = *Polity IV Regime Authority*
- $Income_{it}$ = *Haber and Menaldo real GDP per Capita*
- $PropRight_{it}$ = *Varieties of Democracy Property Rights Access*
- $Intensity_{it}$ = *Updated Correlates of War Battle-Related Deaths*
- $WarPast5_{it}$ = *Updated Correlates of War Binary Variable Equal to 1 for Involvement in War in the Previous Five Years (Controls for Countries Caught in Conflict Traps)*
- Γ_t = *Annual Time Dummies*
- γ_i = *Country Level Fixed-Effects (Included in FE Regressions)*

This analysis has several potential endogeneity issues that may arise from simultaneously determined dependent variables and controls. For the estimates of war to be consistent and unbiased, there needs to be no correlation between war and the controls in the analyses. Likewise, the controls cannot be simultaneously determined with justice access. Contemporaneous values of institutions and income are likely to be correlated with war, and jointly determined with dependent institutional variables. Rather than omitting these controls from the empirical analyses and incurring omitted variable bias, a baseline for each endogenous variable 20 years before the sample begins may be interacted with the year fixed-effects. While these adjustments are not completed in this dissertation, they will be in future updates. While this may not completely solve the endogeneity issues, these adjustments would reduce the correlation and minimize the biases.

Pooled OLS. A pooled OLS analysis is presented first, followed by an FE analysis. There are advantages and disadvantages to both. If there is unobserved time-constant heterogeneity that is correlated with an observed regressor, then OLS will be inconsistent while FE will be consistent. However, FE estimation depends on the extent of variation over time since it uses de-meaned data. With the institutional variables in the analysis being rather persistent, it is possible that the precision of FE results will be impacted. If both analyses demonstrate similar results, then it provides robustness for the conclusions of the study. Table 3 displays the results of the OLS analysis of war in general, and war on a nation's soil, on access to justice:

Table 3: Pooled OLS Results for War on Justice Access

	(1) War on Justice Access	(2) War on Justice Access	(3) Soil on Justice Access	(4) Soil on Justice Access
War	-0.031*	-0.125***		
	(0.017)	(0.041)		
Soil			-0.078***	-0.109***
			(0.018)	(0.025)
Polity	✓	✓	✓	✓
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
PropRight	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity		✓		✓
WarPast5		✓		✓
N	8840	8840	8840	8840
R^2	0.683	0.685	0.688	0.689

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 156 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

The results of the OLS analysis in Table 3 provide additional evidence that there is a significant and negative correlation between war and civil liberties. Each regression explains a very large portion of justice access variation, with the R^2 of each regression being above 0.68. Column (1) shows the effect of being involved in war on access to justice while controlling for political rights, income, property rights, and annual time dummies. The result is significant at the ten percent level and provides evidence of a three percent reduction in justice access for citizens of affected countries. Column (2) adds war intensity and war in the past 5 years as controls. This increases the significance of the coefficient, which is now significant at the one percent level, and increases the coefficient. This regression provides evidence that war decreases access to justice by as much as 12.5%. Column (3) analyzes war on a nation's soil on justice access. This regression maintains the same controls as regression (1). The significance of this regression is much higher than regression (1) and is significant at the one percent level. The coefficient is much larger as well, providing evidence that war on a nation's soil reduces access to justice by as much as 7.8%. Regression (4) adds war intensity and war in the past 5 years as controls, and again the regression is significant at the one percent level. The result provides evidence that war on a nation's soil decreases access to justice by as much as 10.9%. While the coefficients vary, the significant drop in civil liberties is consistent across the regressions.

Pooled OLS – Autocratic and Democratic Nations. The results of the previous regressions provide strong evidence that civil liberties degrade during violent conflict. The following analysis delves deeper, to see if this change occurs mostly in democracies or autocracies. Recall, the second hypothesis that stems from the theoretical model in Section 2 is that civil liberties will degrade in both types of political institutional environments during war.

The average Justice Access score for autocratic nations (those that scored below 0.5 on the normalized Polity2 Index) is 0.357. For democratic nations (above 0.5) the Justice Access score is 0.554[22]. Given that autocratic nations are generally starting with lower average justice access scores it will be more difficult to realize changes in their scores. Any evidence that civil liberties decline during conflict in autocratic nations will significantly bolster the theory developed in this chapter.

Tables 4 and 5 display the results of the previous OLS model stratified on different values of Polity. Table 4 presents the results for autocratic countries. Given that the average Justice Access score for these nations is two thirds that of the more democratic nations, it is remarkable that such significant reductions in civil liberties are detected during conflict.

Table 4: Pooled OLS Results for War on Justice Access in Autocratic Nations

	(1) War on Justice Access	(2) War on Justice Access	(3) Soil on Justice Access	(4) Soil on Justice Access
War	-0.042**	-0.089		
	(0.020)	(0.084)		
Soil			-0.069***	-0.080**
			(0.024)	(0.036)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
PropRight	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity		✓		✓
WarPast5		✓		✓
N	4161	4161	4161	4161
R^2	0.315	0.317	0.320	0.321

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 156 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

[22] This provides justification for using the polity score as a control in the analysis. The use of this control allows us to be much more certain that declines in civil liberties are due to conflict, and not to changes in political institutions.

The coefficient on war suggests that access to justice declines by as much as 4.2% during violent conflict in autocratic nations. When the intensity of the war, and if the nation was involved in armed conflict in the previous 5 years are controlled for, the negative coefficient becomes larger but insignificant given the standard errors. While this does not detract from the theory, it does not provide further evidence. When war is fought on autocratic nations' soil, the effect is much larger and more significant. This is true even when including the intensity and war in the past 5 years in the regression. These coefficients demonstrate as much as an 8.0% decline in justice access during these conflicts, providing further support for the theory outlined in this chapter.

Table 5 presents results for when the data is stratified to only include democratic nations:

Table 5: Pooled OLS Results for War on Justice Access in Democratic Nations

	(1) War on Justice Access	(2) War on Justice Access	(3) Soil on Justice Access	(4) Soil on Justice Access
War	0.001	-0.047		
	(0.023)	(0.060)		
Soil			-0.056**	-0.097***
			(0.023)	(0.025)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
PropRight	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity		✓		✓
WarPast5		✓		✓
N	4774	4774	4774	4774
R^2	0.588	0.589	0.591	0.595

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 156 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

In Table 5, the significance in column one disappears. This does not provide evidence that war has a significant effect on the civil liberties of democratic nations. When focusing on war that

is on a nation's soil in columns 3 and 4, there is a highly significant and negative impact on civil liberties. The coefficient and significance are very similar to those in the autocratic regressions. This provides strong evidence that war on a nation's soil exhibits a strong, and similar, impact on the civil liberties of both autocratic and democratic societies.

Fixed Effects. The OLS regressions provided evidence that war, especially on a nation's soil, negatively impacted access to justice in both autocratic and democratic societies. The following FE analysis will conduct a similar set of regressions while controlling for country-level fixed-effects. This will analyze de-meaned data, and result in more consistent coefficients in the likely case that correlation between constant unobserved heterogeneity and time-varying access to justice exists. Table 6 displays the results for an FE analysis of war in general, and war on a nation's soil, on access to justice:

Table 6: FE Results for War on Justice Access

	(1) War on Justice Access	(2) War on Justice Access	(3) Soil on Justice Access	(4) Soil on Justice Access
War	-0.032***	-0.029		
	(0.008)	(0.022)		
Soil			-0.045***	-0.034**
			(0.010)	(0.014)
Polity	✓	✓	✓	✓
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
PropRight	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity		✓		✓
WarPast5		✓		✓
N	8840	8840	8840	8840
R^2	0.650	0.652	0.651	0.653

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 156 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

The results of the FE analysis in Table 6 provide further evidence that war has a strong and negative correlation with civil liberties. Each regression explains a very large portion of justice access variation, with the R^2 of each regression being above 0.65. Column (1) shows the effect of being involved in war on access to justice while controlling for political rights, income, property rights, time dummies, and country level fixed-effects. The result is significant at the one percent level and provides evidence of a 3.2% reduction in justice access for citizens of affected countries. This is very similar to the results of the related OLS regression in Table 3. Column (2) adds war intensity and war in the past 5 years as controls. This reduces the significance of the coefficient to where it is no longer significantly different than zero and reduces the coefficient to -0.0286. While the sign of the coefficient is still negative, this does not provide further evidence that war in general exhibits a significant impact on access to justice. Column (3) analyzes war on a nation's soil on justice access. This regression maintains the same controls as regression (1). The significance of this regression is also at the one percent level, while the coefficient is larger. This regression provides evidence that war on a nation's soil reduces access to justice by as much as 4.5%. Regression (4) adds war intensity and war in the past 5 years as controls, and again the coefficient is statistically significant. The result provides evidence that war on a nation's soil decreases access to justice by as much as 3.38%. This significant and negative result holds after incorporating all the controls in the model, and country level fixed-effects. This provides very strong evidence that the average marginal effect of war on justice access is significant and negative. These results continue to support the hypothesis that civil liberties will degrade during conflict, especially when the fighting is close to home.

Fixed Effects – Autocratic and Democratic Nations. The analysis now shifts back to an investigation of how war impacts autocratic and democratic societies differently. Tables 7 and 8

present the results of fixed-effects regressions stratified on different values of Polity. Again, the results are similar between autocratic and democratic societies, providing evidence that war impacts the civil liberties of these types of societies in similar ways.

Table 7 displays the results of the fixed-effects analysis for war's impact on justice access in autocratic nations. These countries, whose Polity scores were below 0.5, exhibit weaker evidence of civil liberty degradation than the previous sets of regressions.

Table 7: FE Results for War on Justice Access in Autocratic Nations

	(1) War on Justice Access	(2) War on Justice Access	(3) Soil on Justice Access	(4) Soil on Justice Access
War	-0.025**	-0.020		
	(0.011)	(0.038)		
Soil			-0.029**	-0.010
			(0.013)	(0.016)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
PropRight	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity		✓		✓
WarPast5		✓		✓
N	4161	4161	4161	4161
R^2	0.221	0.229	0.221	0.229

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 156 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Column one shows a negative and significant correlation between war and access to justice. This coefficient provides evidence of a 2.5% reduction in justice access during violent conflict. When the intensity of the conflict and war in the previous five years is controlled, this relationship remains negative but is no longer significant. This is consistent with previous evidence, and this relationship remains robust.

In column 3, there is evidence of a significant and negative relationship between war on a nation's soil and justice access. The coefficient is larger than war in general, which is again consistent with the findings so far. In column 4 the coefficient for Soil, after controlling for war intensity and war in the previous five years, is negative but not statistically significant given the standard errors. This is the first time in the analysis that a coefficient for war on a nation's soil did not show a significant effect on justice access. After controlling for any constant unobserved heterogeneity, war intensity, and war in the past 5 years the coefficient remained negative but no longer provided significant evidence of an effect on justice access. Given that autocratic societies begin with a justice access score that are only two thirds that of democratic societies, even weak evidence of civil liberty degradation (especially coupled with the OLS results[23]) provides a credible case for war on a nation's soil reducing civil liberties in autocratic societies. Table 8 displays results from a fixed effects analysis on democratic nations.

In Table 8, the coefficients on War and Soil are negative and insignificant. This does not provide additional evidence that civil liberties degrade during conflict, however, the similarities between Tables 7 and 8 do provide evidence that war impacts autocratic and democratic societies in similar ways[24].

History of Authoritarianism. The theory developed in Section 2 suggests that civil liberties will decline during violent conflict in democratic, as well as autocratic, societies. The evidence so far supports this theory. In the next analysis, a nation's history of authoritarianism will be analyzed to see if countries with autocratic histories experience differences in how wars on their

[23] Recall that institutional variables are often persistent, which may make the OLS results more precise.
[24] It is possible that reductions in observations when stratifying the sample are responsible for the reduced significance in Tables 7 and 8.

soil impact justice access.[25] Looking at the institutional histories, rather than just the current institutional climate, will provide robustness to the analysis. Ex-ante, it is expected that a history of authoritarianism will play no significant role in how wars impact civil liberties; given the similarity in theoretical results for democracies and autocracies[26].

Table 8: FE Results for War on Justice Access in Democratic Nations

	(1) War on Justice Access	(2) War on Justice Access	(3) Soil on Justice Access	(4) Soil on Justice Access
War	-0.004	-0.015		
	(0.013)	(0.040)		
Soil			-0.014	-0.015
			(0.014)	(0.017)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
PropRight	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity		✓		✓
WarPast5		✓		✓
N	4774	4774	4774	4774
R^2	0.581	0.581	0.582	0.582

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 156 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

A variable is created using past Polity2 scores from the Polity IV Index. For each year, in the previous fifty years, that a nation had a score below 1 (on a scale from -10 to 10) it is coded as having a year of authoritarianism. The maximum this value can take is fifty if every year in the previous fifty years was authoritarian. This index goes back to at least 1850 for 41 countries in this study, resulting in no loss of observations for these nations. For another 43 countries, a subset

[25] The focus on war on a nation's soil, rather than war in general, remains given that is the most likely to experience significance given previous results.

[26] The correlation between a history of authoritarianism and war is -0.0025, providing evidence that a history of authoritarianism is not correlated with the likelihood of conflict.

of the observations remains.[27] One disadvantage of this analysis is that many observations are lost when compared to the previous analyses. With the observations that remain, OLS and FE regressions are conducted to investigate if the history of authoritarianism exhibits an effect on civil liberties. The models include an interaction between war on a nation's soil and the history of authoritarianism. This interaction assists in our understanding of how wars on a nation's soil impact the civil liberties of nations that have a history of authoritarianism differently.

Table 9 presents the results of four regressions that analyze how a 50-year history of authoritarian leadership affects both a nation's current access to justice and how access to justice will be differentially impacted by a war on the soil of a country with an autocratic history. All four regressions provide further evidence for war on a nation's soil decreasing a nation's access to justice. The OLS and FE regressions in columns (1) and (3) provide additional evidence for a 50-year history of authoritarian rule having a negative, and highly, significant impact on contemporary justice access. This can be seen in the second row of the tables.[28] However, when current political rights are controlled for in columns (2) and (4); this effect disappears. This suggests that any impact a history of authoritarianism has on a nation's access to justice is through its impact on the current political rights of the country.

In all regressions, the interaction between a 50-year history of authoritarianism and war on a nation's soil is insignificant. This provides evidence for a history of authoritarianism not having a significant impact on how war affects a nation's access to justice. In Table 10, the 50-year history

[27] Observations for at least the previous fifty years of political rights must be available for a value to be coded in this variable.

[28] The interpretation of the coefficients in this row, given the inclusion of the interaction term Soil*History of Authoritarianism, is the effect of a 50-year history of authoritarianism on Justice Access when there is no war on a nation's soil.

assumption is relaxed to 40 of the previous 50 years. That is, does 40 years of authoritarianism; out of the previous 50 years; impact how war on a nation's soil impacts access to justice.

The significance of the results in Table 10 is identical to Table 9. Any effect that a 40-year, out of the previous 50-years, history of authoritarianism has on the current access to justice is through the impact that history has on its current political institutions. Again, war on a nation's soil has no significantly different effect when the nation has a history of authoritarianism. Similar regressions were run for all potential histories between 10 and 50 years.

Table 9: War on a Nation's Soil Interacted with a 50-Year History of Authoritarianism Binary on Justice to Access

	(1) OLS Justice Access	(2) OLS Justice Access	(3) FE Justice Access	(4) FE Justice Access
War on Soil	-0.062*	-0.085***	-0.040*	-0.037*
	(0.034)	(0.032)	(0.020)	(0.019)
50 Year History of Authoritarianism	-0.122***	0.002	-0.089***	0.011
	(0.041)	(0.043)	(0.028)	(0.027)
Soil*History of Authoritarianism	0.013	-0.017	0.011	-0.025
	(0.057)	(0.049)	(0.029)	(0.029)
Real GDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Property Rights	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polity		✓		✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
War in the Past Five Years	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	5163	5073	5163	5073
R^2	0.696	0.764	0.593	0.701

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 84 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

These all returned similar results. Again, war on a nation's soil has no significantly different effect when the nation has a history of authoritarianism. Similar regressions were run for

all potential histories between 10 and 50 years. These all returned similar results. This provides robust evidence that a history of authoritarianism plays no significant role in how war impacts current civil liberties and fits the theory outlined in this chapter which suggests that war will degrade civil liberties in both democratic and autocratic societies.

Justice Access after War on a Nation's Soil. The previous results present strong evidence that justice access is lower during violent conflict, particularly when it is on a nation's soil. This result is similar for autocratic and democratic societies. The following analysis investigates how long nations experience significant declines in their access to justice following war on their soil.

Table 10: War on a Nation's Soil Interacted with a 40-Year History of Authoritarianism, Out of the Previous 50 Years, on Justice to Access

	(1) OLS Justice Access	(2) OLS Justice Access	(3) FE Justice Access	(4) FE Justice Access
War on Soil	-0.087**	-0.100***	-0.045*	-0.034*
	(0.036)	(0.034)	(0.023)	(0.020)
40 Year History of Authoritarianism	-0.108***	-0.008	-0.030	0.015
	(0.036)	(0.037)	(0.022)	(0.017)
Soil*History of Authoritarianism	0.042	0.019	0.021	-0.023
	(0.048)	(0.044)	(0.029)	(0.025)
Real GDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Property Rights	✓	✓	✓	✓
Polity		✓		✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
War in the Past Five Years	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	5163	5073	5163	5073
R^2	0.694	0.764	0.581	0.701

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 84 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Figure 12 depicts the reduction in justice access during war on a nation's soil, and its swift return in the years that follow[29]. The years that follow do not include observations for countries that are still at war.

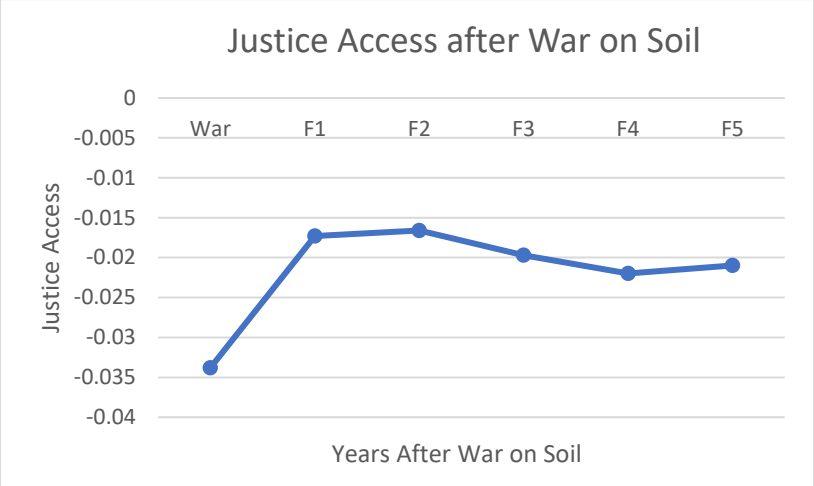


Figure 12: Justice Access and Years after War on Soil

Data Source: Varieties of Democracy, V 6.2 and Updated COW

Figure 12 displays the impact of war on a nation's soil and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 years into the future using FE analysis. In Table 11, regression results present coefficients for how war on a nation's soil impacts justice access during and after the conflict. The coefficients remain negative following the conflict and quickly increase in the year following the war. None of the coefficients on future levels of justice access are significantly different than zero, even one year after conflicts subside. This provides strong evidence that war on a nation's soil decreases civil liberties during the conflict, and the levels return quickly after the conflict is over. This is consistent with the theory. As citizens' fear of conflict reduces, they become less willing to trade their liberties for preventative security measures that increase their safety. To increase the chances of re-election in

[29] This Figure depicts the coefficient estimates of war on a nation's soil on present and future levels of justice access. This includes controls for political rights, income, property rights, war intensity, war in the past five years, time dummies, and country level fixed-effects.

democratic societies, or to prevent a revolt in autocratic societies, leaders must provide policies that are consistent with these preferences.

Table 11: FE Results for War on a Nation's Soil on Justice Access 1-6 Years into the Future

	(1) Justice Access	(2) F1.Justice Access	(3) F2.Justice Access	(4) F3.Justice Access	(5) F4.Justice Access	(6) F5.Justice Access
Soil	-0.034**	-0.017	-0.017	-0.020	-0.022	-0.021
	(0.014)	(0.013)	(0.014)	(0.015)	(0.015)	(0.016)
Polity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Real GDP	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Property Rights	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
War in Past 5 Years	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	8840	8001	7800	7629	7478	7332
R^2	0.653	0.645	0.619	0.588	0.561	0.538

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 156 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

2SLS. An instrument will be used to address endogeneity between war on a nation's soil and justice access; which can be attributed to reverse causality, omitted variables, and measurement error. The endogeneity, and particularly the measurement error, likely leads to a downward bias of the war coefficient. The reverse causality raises potential concerns regarding the direction of causation between war and justice access. The instrument consists of a baseline level of estimated oil reserves in 1946 for each nation, the earliest year this data is available, interacted with average annual oil prices. There is evidence that spikes in oil prices facilitate additional military expenditures, raise the rents associated with capturing oil reserves, and generate

revenues for regional arms races (Jaffe and Elass, 2016). With as many as 50% of inter-state, and many intra-state, conflicts having oil-related linkages (Calgan, 2013); the finalized instrument identifies the local average treatment effect for nations that are driven into conflict by oil price shocks.

There are two conditions necessary for an instrument to be valid. First, it must be correlated with the endogenous explanatory variable, in this case, war on the nation's soil. Evidence of this correlation arises from the positive and significant oil price shock coefficient in column one of the first stage regression in Table 12. Additionally, the F-Statistic from both first-stage regressions provides evidence that the instrument is not weak. Finally, use of the instrument passes the under-identification test. Second, the instrument must be uncorrelated with the error term in the explanatory equation of justice access; meeting the exclusion restriction. An OLS regression of the instrument on justice access yields a coefficient close to zero and statistically insignificant. While no empirical test can fully provide compelling and unconditional evidence for the validity of the instrument, this result improves our confidence that the exclusion restriction is met. Further, there are theoretical reasons to believe the exclusion restriction is satisfied. Using a baseline estimate of oil reserves creates a source of exogeneity, as it is much less likely a past estimate will be correlated with the structural error term in the contemporaneous justice access equation. Interactions with average annual oil prices create time variability in the instrument that is unlikely to be directly associated with justice access in any one country. With these conditions met, the instrument is expected to induce changes in war on a nation's soil for a subset of nations likely to be driven into conflict over oil price shocks, while having no independent effect on justice access.

The coefficients for instrumented war on justice access in the second stage is displayed in columns two and four of Table 12. The results in column four include war intensity and war in

the past five years as control variables. In column two the coefficient is -0.574, representing a 57.4% drop in the normalized index, which is significant at the five percent level. The magnitude of this coefficient is not surprising given the IV addresses downward bias in previous regressions and provides only the local average treatment effect estimated on a subset of countries that are induced into conflict over oil price shocks. The coefficient on our instrumented war variable is larger in column four and is marginally insignificant at the 10 percent level. This presents weak support for the findings in the first regression. These results provide evidence that wars on a nation's soil cause large and significant reductions in justice access while addressing endogeneity concerns.

Table 12: 2SLS Results for War on a Nation's Soil on Justice Access after Instrumenting Oil Price Shocks

	(1) Stage 1: Soil	(2) Stage 2: Justice Access	(3) Stage 1: Soil	(4) Stage 2: Justice Access
Oil Price Shock	6.113* (3.63)		5.447** (2.29)	
Soil		-0.574** (0.29)		-0.626 (0.39)
Polity	✓	✓	✓	✓
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
PropRight	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity			✓	✓
WarPast5			✓	✓
N	7129	7129	7129	7129
R^2		0.464		0.575

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 152 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Cragg-Donald Wald F-Statistic: 15.299 Passes Underidentification Test

Cragg-Donald Wald F-Statistic: 25.093 Passes Underidentification Test

Conclusion

There is a well-documented history of civil liberty degradation during violent conflict. This is true even for classical liberal societies with advanced protections for civil liberties. A mechanism for this reduction is proposed through increases in preventative enforcement that increase type-1 errors in convictions to reduce the rising costs associated with type-2 errors during conflict. A theoretical model is constructed to explain why citizens tolerate increased safety and security services that degrade their liberty. When the threat of conflict subsides, their toleration for this trade-off wanes. This degradation occurs in autocratic, as well as democratic, societies during violent conflict.

An empirical analysis provides strong evidence that access to justice tends to degrade during violent conflict; especially when fighting is on a nation's soil. These effects quickly subside and are no longer found even one year after the conflict ends.

To ensure that civil liberties do not degrade differently in autocratic and democratic societies, the data is stratified into autocratic and democratic societies. Investigation of these samples provides evidence that war on a nation's soil reduces civil liberties in both institutional environments and in similar proportions. An additional analysis, for robustness, is undergone to see if a history of authoritarianism exudes an effect on how justice access is impacted by war on a nation's soil. The evidence suggests that the nation's political institutional history also does not play a role, beyond that which is captured by the nation's current institutional environment.

Using oil reserves per square kilometer interacted with real annual oil prices as an instrument for war on a nation's soil, evidence is provided for the causal direction going from war to the degradation of civil liberties in the subset of cases through which oil played a role in the

conflicts. The entire analysis provides strong evidence that wars exhibit causal, significant, and negative impacts on civil liberties that quickly rebounds following the conclusion of the war. A practical implication of these findings is that expected reductions in civil liberties should be considered when calculating the full extent and costs of violent conflict for both democratic and autocratic nations.

CHAPTER 4

VIOLENT CONFLICT AND DEMOCRACY

Introduction

The 20th century was a remarkable period in human history with tremendous advancements in wealth and vast expansions of democracy. Many theories have emerged to explain the growth of democratic institutions during this period. The leading theory is attributed to Seymour Lipset, which explains how democratic institutions emerge as economies grow and citizens become wealthier (Lipset, 1959). According to this modernization theory, the unprecedented growth in incomes across the developed world during the 20th century fostered the demand for, and the establishment of, voting rights and constraints on executive power (Zakaria, 1997; Diamond, 2002). A similar theory, attributed to Fredreich Hayek and Milton Friedman, explains that the growth of economic institutions, such as property rights protection and judicial independence, foster the environment for democratic institutions to flourish. This fosters fiscal independence, a spill-over into other liberties, and rule of law which is the institutional foundation for democracy (Lawson and Clark, 2010; Montesinos and Faria, 2018). While these growth and institutional theories for the emergence of political rights are robust, there is a competing hypothesis that involves violent conflict. This hypothesis is referred to as the democratic bargain theory. A rigorous investigation of this theory, from the period of 1900-2014, will be the focus of this dissertation chapter.

In Rosenbluth and Ferejohn's *Forged Through Fire: War, Peace and the Democratic Bargain* (2016); the democratic bargain hypothesis is introduced by explaining how democracy appears to emerge from leaders' necessity to offer rights to citizens in exchange for their military

service and production during times of war. The authors suggest that the large expansion of democracy realized during this 20th century is a direct result of an indirect bargain between leaders and citizens stemming from a large amount of conflict during this period, and not due to growing incomes or advancements in economic institutions. While many researchers have suggested that nations which are experiencing peace are more likely to democratize (Thompson 1996, Gartzke 1998; James, Solberg & Wolfson 1999), Rosenbluth and Ferejohn present a compelling argument in opposition. Given the level of democratic institutional adoption and violent conflict that occurred in the 20th century, an empirical analysis of war and democratic data will be performed to test the relationship between war and democratic institutional change from 1900-2014.

The historian Goran Therborn explains how wartime mobilization expedited suffrage in Denmark, Germany, Norway, Finland, Austria, Italy, Canada Belgium, and Britain (Held, 1993); while Alexander Keyssar explains how the United States expanded voting rights during the Revolutionary War and subsequent conflicts (Keyssar, 2009). Several of these historical examples, during the 20th century, will be explained in greater detail to motivate this analysis; starting with Britain during WWI.

Britain

Prior to WWI, Britain withheld the voting rights of all women and the poorest third of male citizens who did not own property (Zuckerman, 2004). The German invasion of neutral Belgium in August 1914 set into motion a series of events that would result in the expansion of these democratic rights. With numerous reports of atrocities and massive numbers of civilian casualties, British citizens enlisted in large numbers to fight in the war effort against the Germans (Wilson, 1979; Léon and Adams, 1918; Flynn, 2002). To pay for their involvement, the tax base was expanded by lifting tax exemptions on poorer citizens and raising marginal tax rates on those that

were wealthier (Nason and Vahey, 2007; Daunton, 1996; Balderston, 1989)[30]. When reports emerged that half the volunteer army had been injured, and one in ten had been killed, recruitment began to slow. In response, the British government passed a conscription bill in January 1916 that required every male between the ages of eighteen and forty-one to enlist in the armed forces (Farr, 2011). The passage of this bill, along with the expansion of the tax base, led many to question the existing disenfranchisement of those who were asked to serve and pay taxes, and the women who took on additional domestic responsibilities (Farr, 2011).

In February 1918, a suffrage bill was passed that resulted in universal suffrage for all men, and extended voting rights to all women over thirty (Ferejohn and Rosenbluth, 2017). This is consistent with the democratic bargain hypothesis, and a prevailing argument that governments extend liberties to citizens to ease tensions and prevent revolution (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2005).

Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden

Extensions of democratic rights also occurred in Scandinavian countries in the early 20th century seemingly because of conflict and military mobilization, despite these nations not being involved in WWI. The century began with Swedish ownership of Norway, which it absorbed as a war prize in 1814 for its loyalty to Napoleon (Heckscher and Magnusson, 1994; Metcalf, 1982). Frustration with Swedish occupation led to universal military conscription in Denmark to contend against the occupation. This coincided with universal male suffrage. In 1905, 99.5% of voters in Denmark voted to dissolve from Sweden. Sweden, which had also recently adopted universal conscription in 1901 due to high emigration rates and fears associated with Norwegian military

[30] This followed the "McKenna Rule", named after Reginald McKenna who insisted that interest payments on government debt should not exceed tax revenues to prevent inflation (Nason and Vahey, 2007).

growth, passed universal male suffrage in 1906 (Harper, 1907; Tilton, 1987). Women gained the right to vote after WWI (Ferejohn and Rosenbluth, 2017).

Finland, which was a duchy of Russia following the Napoleonic Wars, experienced a separatist movement when the Russian army attempted to absorb the Finnish militia into the Russian military. This led to a civil war within Finnish territory which would eventually be won by soldiers who supported and achieved Finnish separation. As tensions rose, Finland adopted universal suffrage for all citizens without Russian permission (Waaranpera, 2008; Stephansson, 2016).

United States

In the United States, the 19th amendment granted women's suffrage following WWI in August 1920. With women taking on a tremendous amount of responsibility during the war effort and joining the workforce, public sentiments towards the rights of women shifted. Eventually, public policy rewarded women with democratic rights (Brecke, 2001). During WWII, black recruits in military service roles were asked by General Eisenhower to assist American troops on the battlefield who were suffering setbacks at the Battle of the Bulge. 4,500 volunteered, and their sacrifices in the war's first racially integrated combat unit were instrumental in German defeat (Zuckerman, 2004). The Civil Rights Movement soon followed, with the growing sentiment that blacks should be guaranteed the same democratic rights and liberties as whites. In 1965 the Voting Rights Act was passed to reduce discriminatory policies that suppressed black votes in the Southern United States (Ferejohn and Rosenbluth, 2017). This example highlights how involvement in war can result in changes that affect a nation's political rights many years after the conflict is resolved.

China, Germany, Japan, and Russia

In Germany following WWI, the stage was set for leadership to consolidate power. With insight from Max Weber, a new constitution was written which expanded the rights of German citizens. The rules were changed to benefit strong leadership that answered directly to the people (Kennedy, 2004). With a devastating defeat in WWI, war reparations to pay, growing inflation, and a subsequent economic depression; public frustrations were setting the stage for a strong leader to satisfy the public's appetite for radical change (Guinnane, 2004; Gombrich, 2013; Myerson, 1998). During the depression, the Nazi Party realized large electoral gains (96). Hitler won 36.8% of the presidential vote in 1932. While this did not win him the election, the constitution allowed for an aging President Paul von Hindenberg to appoint Hitler as chancellor without consulting with legislators (Kennedy, 2004; Schmitt, 2017; Myerson, 1998). Hitler continued to garner power and suppress dissent through propaganda and violence during his military conquest in WWII. This occurred until German defeat in1945. The German example is an interesting one, beginning with an expansion of political rights following WWI. With this expansion of rights came a system that benefitted Hitler, who initiated another major conflict while suppressing his citizens' rights.

Like the German experience, Japanese citizens found the universal male suffrage they achieved in 1925 awarded limit power due to increasing military influence and independence; until also experiencing military defeat in WWII (Duus, 2007). Expansions of rights in these nations after WWII were not because of a democratic bargain, but rather a result of nation-building that followed their defeat by western powers. Along with the Stalinist Soviet Union and Maoist China, these examples demonstrate that military mobilization and involvement does not necessarily result in a democratic bargain between leadership and citizens (Skocpol, 2005). These examples suggest violence, propaganda, and intimidation may be viable short-run substitutes for mobilizing forces,

however, the long-run potential of intimidation maintaining citizens' willingness to engage in violent conflict may be ineffective. Coercive mobilization is likely to limit citizens' trust and identification with the government and reduce social ties. This promotes political alienation and civic disengagement which is unlikely to foster future democratic reform. Whereas, mobilization through appeal and consent is likely to promote identification with the political community and may assist the growth of political freedom (Krebs, 2009).

These examples provide evidence that war may foster the expansion of democratic rights if citizens are involved in a large-scale military effort through a democratic bargain, however, rights may not increase if mobilization occurs through intimidation and coercion. The rest of this chapter is organized as followed: Section 2 provides a more thorough look at the theory underlying the democratic bargain hypothesis and explains scenarios in which the bargain is most likely to occur, Section 3 provides an empirical analysis of war and institutional data between 1900-2014 to see if evidence can be provided for the democratic bargain theory during this period, and Section 4 concludes the chapter.

Democratic Bargain Theory

In Chapter 3 of this dissertation, which focused on how violent conflict impacts civil liberties, a trade-off between liberty and security was formalized. Fear for one's safety tests resolve and leads to a willingness to concede freedoms to increase safety and the odds of survival during conflict. This helps explain why citizens tolerate and even promote civil liberty degradations, such as the suspension of judicial rights, during wars. However, fear is not limited to citizens during violent conflict. Under certain circumstances, the same tradeoff may explain why leaders are willing to relinquish some of their power and freedom to citizens if it increases their odds of survival. That is, when the odds of winning a battle are low without a large-scale

mobilization of committed troops; fear of defeat could incentivize leaders to concede some of their rights to their citizens in exchange for the safety that's achieved through advancements in military conscription and support.

Democratization is a shift of power from a minority of elites, to a citizen majority. The elite lose power under democratic transitions and have a strong incentive to oppose it. Yet, we see democracies tend to arise when leaders voluntarily extend political rights to their citizens (Acemoglu and Robinson, 2005). Acemoglu argues this can only occur because disenfranchised citizens pose a credible threat to leaders by rioting, striking, demonstrating, and revolting. Essentially, rights may be offered until some minimal threshold is met to thwart resistance, which preserves power and ensures the survival of the leader. Based on the democratic bargain hypothesis, leaders may also voluntarily extend political rights through indirect bargaining with their citizens to win war efforts. This relates to the concept presented by Acemoglu. Military conscription, and conflict involvement, greatly increase the costs imposed on citizens in society. Soldiers risk injury and death, many must spend long periods of time away from their loved ones, businesses are asked to shift production methods and pay higher taxes, and civilians also take on excessive burdens. If leaders require their citizens to take on these extra costs and eagerly commit to a war effort without revolt, then it may be mutually advantageous for them to give up some power and put it in the hands of their constituents following the conflict. Ceteris paribus, unless citizens are fighting in self-defense against an invasion, expectations of military service would increase the likelihood that citizens would revolt against leadership unless institutional concessions were made. This results in leaders reluctantly give up some of their power to ensure their survival, both at the hands of enemy combatants and domestic revolt.

Public perceptions and sentiments likely play a role as well. The first election, after universal male suffrage was granted in Britain following WWI, was called the "atrocities election" because political parties competed to celebrate the sacrifices of all British soldiers (Farr, 2011). When black citizens were asked to risk their lives on the front lines for the United States in the Battle of the Bulge, they arrived home to growing support for legal equality which culminated into the Civil Rights Movement and the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (Ferejohn and Rosenbluth, 2017). History shows that democratic rights were advanced for these groups as a large amount of public pressure was placed on leaders to recognize their wartime sacrifices. When faced with a sufficiently large threat, leaders have the incentive to make these concessions to ensure their actual and political survival. If the bargain is credible, citizens will likely increase their effort and voluntarily offer more resources for the war effort. The credible threat of striking, demonstrating, and revolting may help to ensure this bargain is upheld. This is the mechanism that explains democratic institutional growth following major conflict.

While democracies do not tend to fight each other, in what is often called a democratic peace, they do tend to win the conflicts in which they engage (Reiter and Stam, 2002; Ikenberry, Russett, and O'neal, 2001). The democratic bargain may play a role, in that societies with soldiers and civilians who are fighting and producing with the expectation of gaining new rights will be more committed than citizens who are mobilized purely by intimidation and coercion. One can easily look at the results of the World Wars to motivate this claim. With over 60% of all military budgets in the world belonging to modern democracies, there is a good chance an empirical analysis can uncover situations in which war tends to lead to an expansion of rights (Huntington, 2009).

To investigate this theory, different types of conflict will be investigated to see what effect they have on current and future levels of democratic rights. War in general will be analyzed, along with war on a nation's soil and abroad, to see if evidence can be provided in support of the democratic bargain theory. It is expected ex-ante that war abroad will have the greatest likelihood to impact future levels of democracy since it may take more concessions from elites to mobilize troops than nations fighting for their survival with war on their own soil. For example, the Soviet Union mobilized an astounding 16% of its population to defend against the German invasion in WWII, significantly greater than the United States totals (Rosenbluth and Ferejohn, 2017). Yet, the effort to mobilize American troops to fight abroad affected democratic change while the mobilization in the Soviet Union did not. The intensity of the war will also be analyzed to see if support can be garnered for the democratic bargain theory. It is most likely that citizens will demand more rights after participating in intense conflicts, such as the World Wars. Finally, the war outcomes will be analyzed. It is possible that winning a war will be more likely to lead to a bargain as citizens complete their end of the deal by assisting in the success of the war effort. It is also possible that losses by nations with limited rights may also experience an expansion of democracy, as was the case with Japan and Germany after WWII.

Data Description and Empirical Analysis

Data Description

The theory that is formalized in Section 2 suggests that war will lead to advancements in democratic rights. This effect is expected to be largest when nations fight abroad, and in intense wars. The outcomes of the conflicts are also likely to be determinant on the institutional outcomes. To empirically test these hypotheses; data outlined in Chapter 3 for political institutions, war and

its locations, relevant institutional controls, and variables to be used in an instrument to address potential reverse causality between war and institutions are analyzed.

Table 13 provides descriptive statistics for the variables utilized in this chapter:

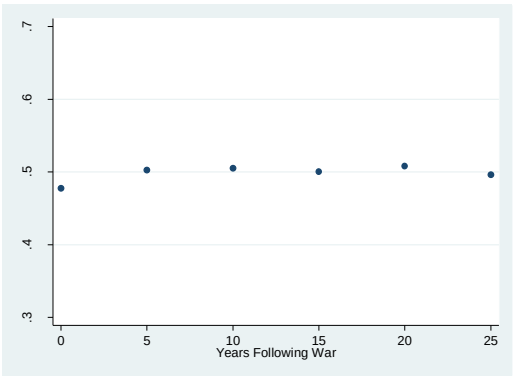
Table 13: Violent Conflict and Democracy Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
War	16675	0.108	0.311	0	1
Soil	16675	0.079	0.270	0	1
Abroad	16675	0.041	0.199	0	1
War Past 5	16675	0.209	0.406	0	1
Intensity	16675	1.087	3.047	0	14.592
Varieties of Democracy	16259	0.321	0.281	0.008	0.958
Polity2	11226	0.530	0.364	0	1
Log GDP per capita	10445	7.812	1.023	5.315	10.667
Oil Reserves per km^2	7560	4.200	19.769	0	266.81
Annual Oil Prices	9603	38.685	21.725	17.6	109.51

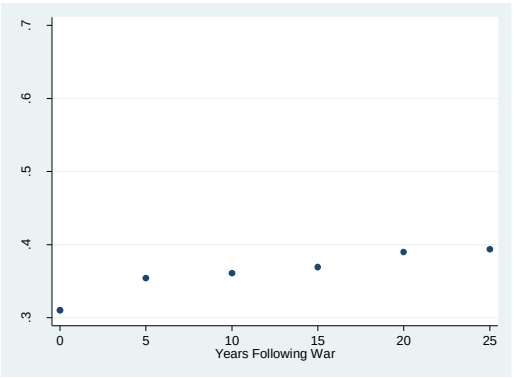
An international panel analysis is used to provide evidence for the hypotheses that war results in increased levels of future democratic rights. It is expected ex-ante that involvement in intense wars, and wars fought abroad, will exert the largest impact on democracy. Before presenting an empirical analysis, key findings from the means of the war and democracy data are displayed in Figure 13.

Figure 13 is constructed by calculating the mean Polity2 (graphs on the left), or Varieties of Democracy (graphs on the right), score for all annual observations in the panel that are involved in war, war on their soil, and war abroad. These averages include observations for all countries that are involved in conflict. Point 0 in each graph represents the average democracy score of all

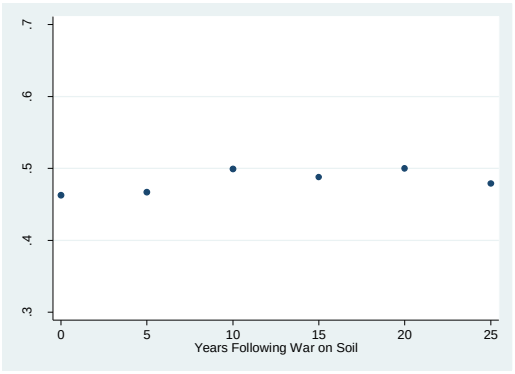
observations during war, while each point that follows represents the average democracy score 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years after the conflicts[31].



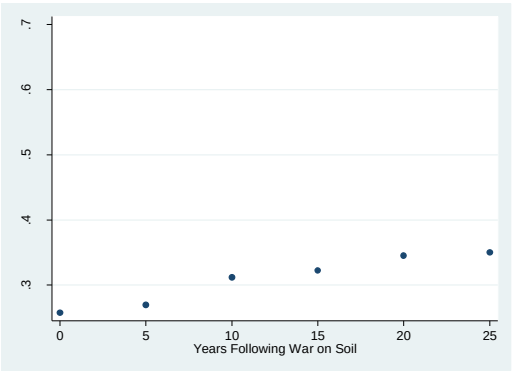
A) Polity2 after War



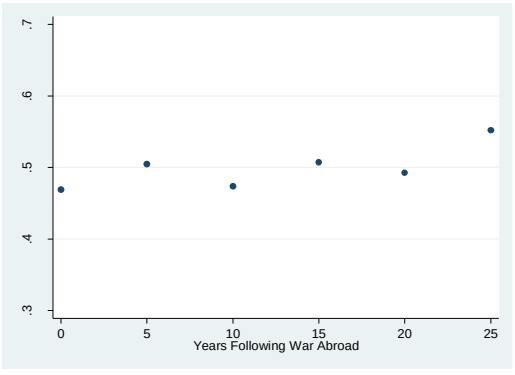
B) Varieties of Democracy after War



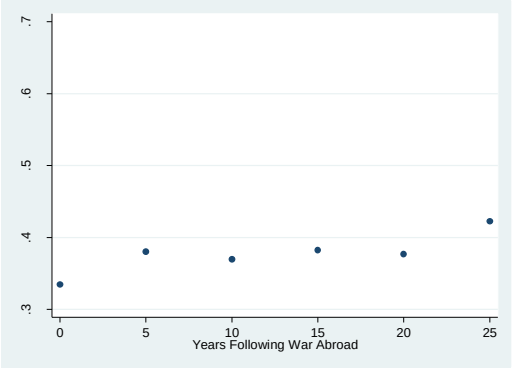
C) Polity2 after War on Soil



B) Varieties of Democracy after War on Soil



D) Polity2 after War Abroad



E) Varieties of Democracy after War Abroad

Figure 13: Democracy and 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 Years After War

[31] Future scores for which there is an ongoing war are omitted from the future averages.

Part A) displays the mean Polity2 score during war. The average remains relatively unchanged, around .5, 5 – 25 years following the conflict. Part B) displays the mean Varieties of Democracy score during war. The average score climbs from a .3 to .4 after a 25 year period. Part C) displays the Polity2 average for countries that experienced war on their soil. The trend is similar to the data for countries that experienced war in general, with the average starting just under .5, climbing to .5 at the 10-year mark, and then falling back under .5 after 25 years. Part D) displays the average for Varieties of Democracy for nations that experienced on their soil. The data follows a similar trend as the data for war in general, with a steady climb from under .3 during conflict to about 3.5 after 25 years. Part D) displays the Polity 2 average for nations that fought wars abroad. This data differs from the previous Polity2 trends. With wars abroad, the average climbs from below .5 to above 5.5 after 25 years. Part E) displays the mean Varieties of Democracy score for nations which fought wars abroad.

Similar to the other graphs displaying Varieties of Democracy data, the average climbs approximately .1 over the 25-year span. This time from just over .3 to over .4. While the data in these Figures does not provide a rigorous empirical analysis, it does highlight some trends in the data. For the Polity2 scores, the levels of democracy are lower for nations that have war on their soil. Additionally, only wars abroad appear to experience an average increase in their political rights 25 years following the conflict. For Varieties of Democracy, the average scores are in every case lower than the Polity2 scores. Also, in all three cases, the average increases 25 years after conflict. This may just be picking up a trend in the data, and not an effect of war. A more rigorous empirical analysis follows in Section 3, to determine if evidence can be provided for the democratic bargain theory.

Empirical Analysis

The remainder of this section will conduct a more rigorous analysis of the data, to test the hypotheses that arise from the democratic bargain theory presented in Section 2. The specific questions that will be investigated are:

1) Do democratic rights tend to increase following violent conflict?
2) Do they increase to a greater degree if the wars are more intense?
3) Does the outcome of the war matter for how war affects democracy?

Below is an empirical model that will serve as the base model in this investigation of war's impact on future democracy:

$$Democracy_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 War_{it-5} + \beta_2 War_{it-10} + \beta_3 War_{it-15} + \beta_4 War_{it-20} + \beta_5 War_{it-25} + \beta_6 Income_{it} + \beta_7 Intensity_{it} + \Gamma_t + \gamma_i + \varepsilon_{it}$$

$i = \{1,\ldots,132\}$, $t = \{1900,\ldots,2014\}$

- $Democracy_{it}$ = *Normalized Polity2 Variable in the Polity IV Regime Authority Dataset, or Varieties of Democracy Electoral Democracy Index*
- $PastWar_{it}$ = *Updated Correlates of War Binary. Equal to 1 for Involvement in a Past War, War on a Nation's Soil, or War Abroad*
- $Income_{it}$ = *Haber and Menaldo real GDP per Capita*
- $Intensity_{it}$ = *Updated Correlates of War Battle-Related Deaths*
- Γ_t = *Annual Time Dummies*
- γ_i = *Country Level Fixed-Effects (Included in FE Regressions)*

War on Future Democracy. The analysis will begin with a pooled ordinary-least-squares (OLS) analysis and a fixed-effects (FE) analysis of war on future levels of democracy. Polity2 and V-Dem will both be analyzed as dependent variables, with the main variables of interest being war in the past 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years. Income and war intensity are included in every

regression as controls. There are advantages and disadvantages to OLS and FE estimation for this analysis. If there is unobserved time-constant heterogeneity that is correlated with an observed regressor, then OLS will be inconsistent while FE will be consistent. This is likely the case for an international study. However, FE estimation depends on the extent of variation over time since it uses de-meaned data and may experience Nickell bias in short panels. With the panel having 115 years, the Nickell bias will be negligible[32]; however, democracy indices tend to be rather persistent for most countries and can potentially raise some concerns with the use of de-meaned data. Therefore, both OLS and FE are displayed for robustness and the coefficients of each can be considered upper and lower bounds for the estimates. Table 14 displays the results of past war on democracy.

In Table 14, each column displays the results of a unique regression for how war impacts democracy. Each regression controls for real GDP per capita to ensure changes in economic well-being are not driving the results, war intensity, and time dummies. The R^2 of these regressions show that the model explains a significant portion of the nations' democratic scores. The first column presents the OLS results for war on V-Dem. No evidence is provided in this regression for war being correlated with a change in future democracy until 25 years after the war. After 25 years, war is correlated with a significant reduction in democracy as captured by the V-Dem index. With a normalized score between 0-1, the coefficient on the 25 year variable can be interpretted as war being correlated with a 3.05% drop in the democratic index 25 years after war. The second column presents the results for a FE analysis of V-Dem. This regression is the same as the previous, except it also includes a control for time-invariant country characteristics, such as

[32] With large t panels a shock to the time-invariant country characteristics will decline with time and be insignificant (Roodman, 2006).

geography and culture. In this regression t,he findings in the previous column are supported with a significant and negative relationship between war and democracy 25 years later. This coefficient has greater signficance than the OLS regression. Also, evidence is provided for war having a negative impact on democratic scores as early as 5 years after the war.

Table 14: Pooled OLS and FE Results for War on Future Democracy

	(1) V-Dem (OLS)	(2) V-Dem (FE)	(3) Polity2 (OLS)	(4) Polity2 (FE)
War 5 Years Ago	-0.0119	-0.0217**	-0.0000547	-0.0270*
	(0.0108)	(0.00863)	(0.0141)	(0.0137)
War 10 Years Ago	0.00227	-0.00358	0.00782	-0.00668
	(0.00970)	(0.00939)	(0.0143)	(0.0150)
War 15 Years Ago	-0.00600	-0.00806	-0.0114	-0.0180
	(0.0102)	(0.0103)	(0.0154)	(0.0165)
War 20 Years Ago	-0.0178	-0.0125	-0.0277	-0.0288
	(0.0130)	(0.0107)	(0.0184)	(0.0176)
War 25 Years Ago	-0.0305*	-0.0275**	-0.0560**	-0.0585***
	(0.0176)	(0.0115)	(0.0219)	(0.0158)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	8625	8625	7696	7696
R^2	0.452	0.459	0.342	0.279

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 132 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Columns 3 and 4 display results for OLS and FE regressions for wars effect on Polity2. The results are identical, with wars impact on democracy 25 years later being significant in both regressions, and wars impact on democracy 5 years after the war being significant and negative 5

years later in the FE regression. The coefficients on the 25-year terms are larger at -0.056 and 0.0585 and have greater statistical significance. The robust finding in these regressions is that war has a significant and negative impact on democratic scores 5 years, and 25 years following the conflict. This does not support the democratic bargain hypothesis, which predicted an increase in democracy following war. Rather it may provide support for alternative hypotheses of democratic origins resulting from productive economic growth and institutions, which are negatively impacted by conflict. Table 15 presents the results of OLS and FE regressions for how war specifically on a nation's soil affects future levels of democracy:

The regressions in Table 15 support the findings in Table 14 while presenting evidence that war has an even greater effect on reducing democracy in nations that experience war on their own soil. Ex-ante, wars that take place on a nation's soil were not expected to be as likely to lead to a democratic bargain. This is because, in these types of wars, citizens are more likely to take up arms for self-preservation rather than in hopes of receiving institutional concessions from leadership. An example would be the Soviet Union mobilizing a tremendous number of troops to defend their nation from German invasion in WWII, and not achieving a bargain for more democratic rights after the conflict ended. Therefore, with war, in general, resulting in a significant and negative correlation with future democracy; it is not surprising that war on a nation's soil generally witnesses larger reductions in political rights.

The variables of interest in Table 15 are war on a nation's soil 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years ago. In all four columns, the coefficient for war on nation's soil 25 years ago is negative and significant. The coefficients range from -0.0316 to -0.0969, representing declines of approximately 3 to 10% in democracy as measured by the two indices. In 3 of the 4 columns, evidence is provided for war on a nation's soil to exert an impact 20 years after the conflict. This

suggests that the potential institutional consequences of war, begin to exert significant impacts earlier when fighting is on a nation's soil. In the OLS and FE regressions where V-Dem is the dependent variable, negative and significant effects are seen for 5 years after the war as well.

Table 15: Pooled OLS and FE Results for War on Soil on Future Democracy

	(1) V-Dem (OLS)	(2) V-Dem (FE)	(3) Polity2 (OLS)	(4) Polity2 (FE)
Soil 5 Years Ago	-0.0324**	-0.0215**	0.0165	-0.00509
	(0.0139)	(0.0103)	(0.0183)	(0.0184)
Soil 10 Years Ago	-0.0120	-0.00366	0.0132	0.00504
	(0.0101)	(0.0100)	(0.0170)	(0.0167)
Soil 15 Years Ago	-0.0135	-0.000410	-0.00723	-0.0107
	(0.0110)	(0.0112)	(0.0197)	(0.0191)
Soil 20 Years Ago	-0.0299***	-0.00953	-0.0355**	-0.0295*
	(0.0107)	(0.0117)	(0.0169)	(0.0177)
Soil 25 Years Ago	-0.0634***	-0.0316**	-0.0969***	-0.0760***
	(0.0121)	(0.0132)	(0.0199)	(0.0183)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	8625	8625	7696	7696
R^2	0.458	0.458	0.345	0.278

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 132 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

These results strengthen the evidence that war exerts a negative impact on democratic rights, which is counter to the democratic bargain theory.

War on a nation's soil was not expected to exert a positive impact on democratic rights. Fighting in defense of your nation, family, and property is less likely to lead to a bargain where

concessions are made between leadership and citizens. However, fighting abroad may create a more ideal environment for a bargain to take place. In order to convince citizens to take up arms to fight in another nation, they may have to offer something in return. Table 16 presents similar regressions, this time for war abroad 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years ago. It is expected ex-ante that war abroad will be more likely to improve future political rights than war in general, or war on a nation's soil.

Table 16 displays results on how war abroad is correlated with future changes in democracy, after controlling for income and war intensity. Like the previous tables, columns one and two present OLS and FE regressions for the effects on V-Dem, and columns three and four display the results for Polity2. Unlike for war in general or war on a nation's soil, the is no evidence that war abroad exerts an impact on democracy 20 or 25 years into the future. The only significant coefficient of interest is in the column four FE regression, where war abroad is negatively correlated with polity2 five years later. While these results provide evidence that war abroad is not correlated with the same level of declines in democracy as other types of war, there is no evidence in these regressions to support the democratic bargain theory.

Intense War on Future Democracy. The previous analysis provided evidence that a democratic bargain does not generally take place following war in general, war on a nation's soil, or war abroad from 1900-2014. The following analysis looks at a subset of these conflicts, in which war was the most intense. New variables are created for intense war, intense war on a nation's soil, and intense war abroad by dividing the war data into quadrants based on the number of battle-related deaths. These binary variables are equal to 1 if war in the most intense quadrant occurred in a nation during the year, and 0 otherwise. This way there can be a focus on involvement in the most intense conflicts such as the World Wars, and the Korean War. It is

expected ex-ante that involvement intense conflicts will be more likely to lead to a democratic bargain because leaders may have to offer more concessions to incentivize involvement in the conflicts, especially if they are abroad.

Table 16: Pooled OLS and FE Results for War Abroad on Future Democracy

	(1) V-Dem (OLS)	(2) V-Dem (FE)	(3) Polity2 (OLS)	(4) Polity2 (FE)
Abroad 5 Years Ago	0.0144	-0.0172	-0.0261	-0.0504**
	(0.0214)	(0.0149)	(0.0264)	(0.0225)
Abroad 10 Years Ago	0.0189	-0.00137	-0.000661	-0.0172
	(0.0179)	(0.0160)	(0.0234)	(0.0255)
Abroad 15 Years Ago	0.0160	-0.00527	-0.000552	-0.0155
	(0.0191)	(0.0187)	(0.0237)	(0.0273)
Abroad 20 Years Ago	0.00610	-0.00870	-0.00451	-0.0187
	(0.0256)	(0.0182)	(0.0286)	(0.0248)
Abroad 25 Years Ago	0.0282	0.00275	0.0293	0.00254
	(0.0301)	(0.0169)	(0.0351)	(0.0223)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	8625	8625	7696	7696
R^2	0.451	0.455	0.338	0.273

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 132 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 17 presents the first regression results in this analysis. The tables are in the same format as the previous three, with the dependent variables of interest being intense war in the past. Table 17 provides no evidence that a democratic bargain generally takes place following intense war. Every coefficient of interest is not significantly different than zero in the first three columns.

In column 4, which displays an FE analysis between intense war and future levels of Polity2, intense war is found to have a marginally significant and negative impact on democratic rights 20 and 25 years into the future.

Table 17: Pooled OLS and FE Results for Intense War on Future Democracy

	(1) V-Dem (OLS)	(2) V-Dem (FE)	(3) Polity2 (OLS)	(4) Polity2 (FE)
Intense 5 Years Ago	0.0101	-0.00913	0.0157	-0.0149
	(0.0210)	(0.0163)	(0.0319)	(0.0247)
Intense 10 Years Ago	0.00982	-0.00891	-0.00696	-0.0272
	(0.0206)	(0.0128)	(0.0296)	(0.0224)
Intense 15 Years Ago	0.0204	0.00534	-0.00250	-0.0176
	(0.0186)	(0.0104)	(0.0254)	(0.0189)
Intense 20 Years Ago	0.00368	-0.00613	-0.0252	-0.0377*
	(0.0225)	(0.0132)	(0.0298)	(0.0203)
Intense 25 Years Ago	0.00593	-0.00394	-0.0271	-0.0436*
	(0.0246)	(0.0159)	(0.0314)	(0.0227)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	8625	8625	7696	7696
R^2	0.450	0.455	0.338	0.273

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 132 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Again, the evidence suggests that a democratic bargain does not generally take place and that war is more likely to negatively impact future political rights.

Table 18 presents the results for the correlation between intense war on a nation's soil and future levels of democracy. The evidence in the first set of analyses suggests that war on a nation's

soil exerts the most significant negative impact on democratic rights, therefore it is expected ex-ante that there will continue to be a significant and negative correlation between intense war on a nation's soil and democracy.

Table 18: Pooled OLS and FE Results for Intense War on Soil on Future Democracy

	(1) V-Dem (OLS)	(2) V-Dem (FE)	(3) Polity2 (OLS)	(4) Polity2 (FE)
Intense Soil 5 Years Ago	-0.0464**	-0.0176	-0.0431	0.00366
	(0.0232)	(0.0204)	(0.0410)	(0.0289)
Intense Soil 10 Years Ago	-0.0230	0.00714	-0.0571*	-0.00563
	(0.0207)	(0.0148)	(0.0342)	(0.0269)
Intense Soil 15 Years Ago	-0.0316	0.00112	-0.0632*	-0.00890
	(0.0197)	(0.0139)	(0.0334)	(0.0288)
Intense Soil 20 Years Ago	-0.0672***	-0.0322*	-0.124***	-0.0686**
	(0.0205)	(0.0172)	(0.0298)	(0.0272)
Intense Soil 25 Years Ago	-0.0625***	-0.0282	-0.136***	-0.0873***
	(0.0218)	(0.0227)	(0.0303)	(0.0317)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	8625	8625	7696	7696
R^2	0.454	0.456	0.348	0.275

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 132 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

The results in Table 18 are not surprising. There is a significant and negative correlation between intense war on nation's soil and democratic rights in many of the coefficients, after controlling for income, war intensity, and time dummies. In the OLS regression where V-Dem is the dependent variable, intense war on a nation's soil is significant and negative for 5, 20, and 25

years after the conflict. After incorporating country-level fixed-effects, the only coefficient that remains significant is for 20 years after the war. In the OLS regression for Polity2, the coefficients on 10, 15, 20, and 25 years after the war are all negative and significant. After incorporating fixed effects, the coefficients for 20 and 25 years after the war gain significance, and increase to -0.0686 and -0.0873. With so many negative and significant coefficients, there is again strong evidence that war does not generally result in a democratic bargain.

Table 19: Pooled OLS and FE Results for Intense War Abroad on Future Democracy

	(1) V-Dem (OLS)	(2) V-Dem (FE)	(3) Polity2 (OLS)	(4) Polity2 (FE)
Intense Abroad 5 Years Ago	0.106***	0.0397**	0.115***	0.0377
	(0.0297)	(0.0160)	(0.0372)	(0.0269)
Intense Abroad 10 Years Ago	0.0661**	-0.00254	0.0761**	0.00227
	(0.0285)	(0.0199)	(0.0350)	(0.0265)
Intense Abroad 15 Years Ago	0.0882***	0.0187	0.0810**	-0.00225
	(0.0304)	(0.0181)	(0.0342)	(0.0244)
Intense Abroad 20 Years Ago	0.0684*	-0.00161	0.0531	-0.0329
	(0.0360)	(0.0239)	(0.0394)	(0.0305)
Intense Abroad 25 Years Ago	0.101**	0.0233	0.104**	0.00494
	(0.0388)	(0.0218)	(0.0441)	(0.0284)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	8625	8625	7696	7696
R^2	0.457	0.455	0.343	0.270

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 132 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 19 presents similar regressions for how intense war abroad impacts democracy during the period. These are the regressions that are most likely to provide evidence for the democratic bargain hypothesis given the theory outlined in Section 2. These are not cases in which citizens will be motivated by self-preservation, thus it is expected ex-ante that leaders must give concessions to citizens to fight for them abroad, in these types of wars. Table 19 displays the first results that are consistent with the democratic bargain hypothesis. Nearly every coefficient of interest in the OLS results in column one for V-Dem and column two for Polity2 are significant and positive.

Table 19 displays the first results that are consistent with the democratic bargain hypothesis. Nearly every coefficient of interest in the OLS results in column one for V-Dem and column two for Polity2 are significant and positive. This provides evidence that engaging in intense conflict abroad is correlated with increased political rights 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years after the war. After controlling for country-level fixed-effects in columns two and four, most of the coefficients become insignificant. The exception is that the coefficient of intense war abroad is still positive and significant for V-Dem five years later. This suggests that advancements in political rights for these nations can mostly be explained through time-invariant country characteristics. Taking all of these results into consideration, there is at best weak support for intense war abroad being correlated with advancements in political rights.

2SLS. The evidence provided so far predominantly does not support the democratic bargain hypothesis. War, and war on a nation's soil are in many cases correlated with democratic rights degradation; rather than advancement. The only case for which there is some evidence that the democratic bargain generally takes place is when leaders recruit citizens to fight intense wars abroad. This fits with the theory outlined in Section 2 that predicts enthusiastic citizen engagement

in conflict only when they are fighting in self-defense, or there is an expectation of institutional concessions by leadership. Given wars abroad are not expected to be fought in defense, citizens will most likely anticipate a bargain after the conclusion of the war; especially if the conflict was intense.

The results in Table 19 demonstrate a weak correlation between intense violent conflict abroad and future advancements in political rights. In an attempt to provide evidence that these conflicts cause growth in political institutions, a 2SLS analysis is performed by using an instrument for intense war abroad to address potential reverse causality between war and institutions. That is, there is a risk that war affects future institutions while changes in institutions simultaneously affect the likelihood of conflict. With theories such as the democratic peace theory supplying evidence that democracy reduces the likelihood of conflict, it is very likely that reverse causality is generating endogeneity concerns within the model. The instrument that will be used is titled Oil Price Shock in tables 8 and 9. This variable interacts the baseline Haber and Mendalo variable for billions of barrels in oil reserves per square kilometer in 1946 with the real average annual oil price. This variable captures price shocks to oil, and the impact they likely have on countries based on their known reserves in 1946 (the earliest date available for this data). Exogeneity is introduced to the variable by using a baseline level, as new oil discoveries are likely correlated with institutional change. Variability and further exogeneity are introduced by interacting the variable with real international average oil prices, which are unlikely to be correlated to the institutional change of any one particular nation. The use of this instrument captures the effect oil price shocks exert on a nation through violent conflict.

Spikes in oil prices can generate revenue for regional arms races, and increase oil for arms sales (Jaffe and Elass, 2015). With as many as 50% of inter-state wars being influenced by oil-

related linkages (Colgan, 2013), this variable is likely to be a valid instrument to investigate the local average treatment effect for the subset of countries in which oil price shocks affected democracy through conflict. Throughout the period of this study, many conflicts have been fought over or exacerbated by oil-related issues. Since this variable is likely uncorrelated to democracy given the exogeneity that is introduced, any captured effects on civil liberties will be through the channel of conflict. This will illuminate if intense war abroad is causing advancements in political rights, and that causation is not in the reverse direction. Table 20 presents the 2SLS first and second stage results for intense war abroad on Polity2 20 and 25 years later, after instrumenting oil price shocks for intense war abroad.

Table 20: 2SLS Results for Intense War Abroad on Polity2 after Instrumenting Oil Price Shocks

	(1) Stage 1: Intense Abroad 20 Years Ago	(2) Stage 2: Polity2	(3) Stage 1: Intense Abroad 25 Years Ago	(4) Stage 2: Polity 2
Oil Price Shock	0.004*** (0.002)		0.006*** (0.002)	
Intense Abroad		-4.143 (4.926)		-2.970 (3.542)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	3988	3988	3983	3983
R^2		0.029		0.409

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 67 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
Cragg-Donald Wald F-Statistic: 15.57 Passes Underidentification Test
Cragg-Donald Wald F-Statistic: 30.12 Passes Underidentification Test

Use of the Oil Price Shock instrument in both regressions passes the underidentification test and has an F-statistic above 15 providing evidence that the instrument is not invalid. Column (1) presents the coefficient for the instrument on Intense War Abroad 20 Years Ago. The correlation is positive and statistically significant at the 1% level. Column (2) presents the coefficient for the instrumented war variable on Polity2. The coefficient is not statistically significantly different than zero, providing no evidence that intense war a broad 20 years ago has a significant impact on democracy for the subset of countries through which oil shocks affected political rights through conflict. Thus, this provides evidence against the democratic bargain hypothesis. Column (3) presents the coefficient for the instrument on intense war abroad 25 years ago in the first stage regression. Again the war variable and instrument are positively and significantly correlated. In column (4), the insignificant result provides further evidence that intense war abroad does not cause future changes in democracy for the subset of countries that experienced conflict due to oil price shocks. Table 21, presents 2SLS results for similar regressions where the dependent variable is the V-Dem measure of democracy.

Table 21 presents nearly identical results as Table 8. The coefficient on the instrumented variable for intense war abroad is not significantly correlated with the V-Dem measure of democracy. Again, the evidence suggests that intense war abroad does not cause changes in democracy. While there is weak evidence from the OLS and FE regression results that intense war abroad, the type of conflict that is most likely to positively impact democracy based on the theory, has a minimal positive correlation with future levels of democracy; the 2SLS results provide no evidence that there is a causal relationship between this type of conflict and advancements in political rights.

Table 21: 2SLS Results for Intense War Abroad on V-Dem after Instrumenting Oil Price Shocks

	(1) Stage 1: Intense Abroad 20 Years Ago	(2) Stage 2: V-Dem	(3) Stage 1: Intense Abroad 25 Years Ago	(4) Stage 2: V-Dem
Oil Price Shock	0.004***		0.006***	
	(0.002)		(0.002)	
Intense Abroad		-3.710		-2.454
		(4.141)		(2.536)
RealGDP	✓	✓	✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓	✓	✓
N	4059	4059	4054	4054
R^2		0.115		0.409

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 67 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$
Cragg-Donald Wald F-Statistic: 15.93 Passes Underidentification Test
Cragg-Donald Wald F-Statistic: 35.67 Passes Underidentification Test

Conclusion

The democratic bargain hypothesis proposes that democratic rights expanded around the world because of institutional concessions leaders made to citizens in exchange for their military service. Citizens' desire for political rights, and leaders' desire to mobilize armies in their defense incentivized these deals where leaders relinquished some of their power and authority to citizens. The 20th century was full of violent conflict, and large expansions of democracy, which makes this hypothesis potentially verifiable and empirically testable. Types of conflict that are most likely to result in a bargain are proposed. That is, intense conflicts and war abroad are expected ex-ante to have the highest likelihood of achieve a bargain. If citizens are asked to participate in particularly

violent conflict, or they are asked to fight in a manner that is not directly in defense of their nation, the expectation of political concessions is expected to be more likely.

An analysis of war and institutional data from 1900-2014 is conducted to see if evidence can be provided in support of the claim that democratic rights generally expand following conflict. First, OLS and FE analyses are conducted to identify war's correlation with future democracy 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years into the future. The evidence suggests that war has a significant and negative correlation with political rights 5 and 25 years into the future. This is antithetical to the democratic bargain hypothesis and provides evidence that war may generally result in a deterioration of democratic rights. Perhaps this is because war is correlated with economic institutional degradation[33] that is responsible for reductions in productive growth. This supports the Hayek/Freidman, and Lipset's theories that explain democratic growth as a consequence of advancements in economic freedoms and income; while detracting from the democratic bargain theory. This negative correlation is even larger and more significant when fighting is on a nation's soil. This again supports these alternative theories, and is not surprising given that the democratic bargain theory is less likely to hold if citizens are fighting in defense of their nation.

An analysis of war abroad on democratic rights provides evidence of a negative correlation between war abroad and democratic rights 5 years into the future. This provides strong evidence against the democratic bargain hypothesis, given this is a scenario that is likely to result in a bargain given the theory.

The next analysis focuses on the intense conflicts that were in the top quadrant of battle-related deaths to see if these wars could provide evidence for the democratic bargain. Again the

[33] See Chapter 5

evidence demonstrates that wars and war on a nation's soil are significantly and negatively correlated with future political rights. However, there is evidence that intense wars abroad are positively correlated with future democratic rights 5-25 years into the future in OLS regressions and 5 years into the future in FE regressions. With the FE regressions being more consistent, this provides weak evidence that mobilization for intense wars abroad generally results in subsequent democratic concessions from leadership.

Using oil reserves per square kilometer interacted with real annual oil prices as an instrument for intense war abroad, no evidence can be provided for war having a causal impact on future levels of democracy. In considering all this evidence, there is little support for the democratic bargain being a general phenomenon and greater support for war being correlated with reductions in future political rights.

CHAPTER 5

VIOLENT CONFLICT AND ECONOMIC INSTITUTIONS

Introduction

"Of all the enemies of true liberty, war is, perhaps, the most to be dreaded, because it comprises and develops the germ of every other. War is the parent of armies; from these proceed debts and taxes; and armies, and debts, and taxes are the known instruments for bringing the many under the domination of the few. In war, too, the discretionary power of the Executive is extended; its influence in dealing out offices, honors and emoluments is multiplied; and all the means of seducing the minds, are added to those of subduing the force, of the people…No nation can preserve its freedom in the midst of continual warfare." – James Madison, 1795

James Madison proclaimed that war is the worst threat to liberty as it results in increased taxation, and extensions of government scope and authority. For those that live in a free society, this begins a process that brings the many under the domination of the few. A year earlier, Madison warned the nation of "the old trick of turning every contingency into a resource for accumulating force in government." It is elaborating, in part, on this adage that the political historian Robert Higgs provided us with an extensive study on how governments expand their authority during times of major conflicts, such as wars.

Following Higgs, additional insights into how conflict subsequently affects economic institutions have been limited. The World Bank provides evidence that economic policy measures tend to be worse during the ten years following violent conflicts (World Bank, 2003: 22). Ben Powell and Colin O'Reilly find that war generally results in permanent government regulatory expansion and, for autocratic nations, it increases the size of government (Powell and O'Reilly, 2015). This chapter adds to this limited literature by 1) Providing theoretical justification for how winning conflicts is more likely to result in expansions of government authority and deterioration of economic liberties than other war outcomes, 2) Conducting the largest panel analysis in the conflict and economic institutional literature by analyzing how

winning conflicts affects future levels of these economic outcomes from 1900-2014 for 156 nations, and 3) Expanding the scope of the investigation to include an analysis of property rights, government ownership of capital, inflation, tax rates, and trade openness.

Theory and Literature

Many theories have emerged that explain aspects of the relationship between conflict and economic institutions. Some theories explain how the economic institutional environment affects the likelihood of conflict. Trade partners are less likely to engage in conflict because of disruptions to the salient economic benefits of their trade relationships (Anderton and Carter, 2001). For example, Hitler decided not to invade Sweden for its iron ore and wealth; as the benefits of exchange exceeded the benefits of conquest (Fox, 1959). Additionally, notions with higher levels of economic freedom[34] are more peaceful (Gartzke, 2005). Others describe how economic institutions are subsequently impacted by conflict.

Economic Degradation Theory

The most reputable of these theories is associated with Robert Higgs. He explains how involvement in war is a demanding time that requires the growth of government spending and intervention to implement a successful war strategy. Once the conflict is resolved many citizens expect government interventions to be lifted, wartime agencies to be shut down, resources to return to the private sector, and liberties that were suspended to be restored. The belief is that reductions of economic liberty were a necessary, but merely temporary evil. However, Higgs suggests that this is simply wishful thinking. Wartime measures are rarely dismantled, and liberties often

[34] Economic freedom measures "the extent to which the institutions and policies of a nation are consistent with this protective function and the freedom of individuals to make their own economic decisions" (Gwartney et. al, 2018).

continue to be suppressed (Higgs 2006). Higgs outlines how trends in government spending peak during crises, such as wars, and fail to return to pre-conflict levels following the crises. He refers to this phenomenon as the ratchet effect and indicates that it can also be used to highlight trends in taxation, regulatory expansion, and potentially economic degradation following crises (Higgs, 1987).

There are several reasons to believe that economic conditions may not return to the status quo after a conflict. Crises may lead to expansions of government authority and power, which leadership are reluctant to relinquish. The behavioral structure of a nation may not return to its prior condition because of new and positive attitudes towards the increased levels of government spending and action. Also, new institutions that arose during the crisis, such as administrative agencies and legal precedents, cannot or will not be reversed given special interests' incentives to preserve their new positions (Higgs 1987). Higgs refers to the experiences of Great Britain and the United States following WWI and WWII as examples of nations that produced not just temporarily larger governments, but permanently larger ones (Higgs, 1987).

While war may tend to increase the size of government expenditures or extend government power, this does not necessarily mean that the scope of government interference in the economy will increase. Higgs says, "We have good reasons to believe that a more informative measure of the size of government, which ideally would gauge the scope of government's effective authority over economic decision-making, would also exhibit a ratchet (Higgs, 1987)." In this statement he is raising an empirical question while admitting that analyses of government spending do not provide full evidence that the government has also become more intrusive. This kind of institutional ratchet would essentially be one of deteriorating economic freedom where

government involvement in the economy increases during a conflict and does not return to prewar levels of liberalization.

Mancur Olson provides support for Higgs' argument. He indicates that even when a group of individuals with similar interests can form organizations and lobbies that work to suppress economic freedoms, it still may be difficult to organize and push a new agenda without the right conditions. This may be because of resistance to the organization, fear of the unfamiliar, high start-up and organizational costs, doubt for success, holdouts, or potential push-back against potentially negative views for their group. This means that strong leadership and favorable conditions are necessary for groups to organize and successfully lobby for government interventions. These conditions may require a catalyst such as war, or the build-up to war. Conflict or a common enemy may align incentives and preferences towards a desire to deal with the threat despite the costs, reduce resistance to organization, reduce start-up costs, eliminate individual desire to holdout, and make people more willing to accept coercion or to be influenced by the group (Olson, 1982, p. 38). The theory suggests that war will create the environment for special interest group formulation and increase their capacity to influence the expansion of government intervention. If this intervention ratchets and becomes permanent for the reasons Higgs outlines, then this would result in a permanent and potentially measurable reduction in economic institutional quality. Thus, participation in violent conflict can lead to the formation of special-interest groups and increases in their influence. This would degrade economic freedom, along with the increased power and scope of government from the institutional ratchet effect.

There are reasons to believe that this effect will be most pronounced when nations definitively win conflicts. The relative payoff of winning wars over negotiating settlements, or losing, are very high for belligerents. Decisive victories offer complete control over contested

territory and eliminate rivals' control over situations and property. Given these benefits, participants in combat are willing to incur far greater costs to ensure victory (Walter, 1997). Leaders are known to accrue excessive costs during conflict because they over-value the benefits while under-estimate the costs of decisive victory (Holl, 1993). This suggests that efforts to win wars will result in excessive costs, which creates the environment for future economic deterioration as leadership implement methods to fund the costs. This could be through property rights infringement and capital confiscation, higher taxes and tariffs, and inflation as debts and interest payments on the debt needs to be paid, new war agencies need to be funded, veterans need care, foreign assistance and reconstruction spending must be provided, and large opportunity costs associated with large resource shifts away from domestic production and towards military purposes occurred. As an example, the United States federal government has incurred 5.6 trillion dollars in war spending and debt associated with achieving success in the post 9/11 conflicts in Iraq, Syria, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. This figure includes increased spending in the Departments of Defense, State and Veterans Affairs, and the new Department of Homeland Security as the influence of special interest groups expanded (Crawford, 2017). This large figure does not include opportunity costs, future interest on borrowing, and local government and private costs associated with the conflict. The estimated payments on the interest on borrowed funds alone would total an additional $7.9 trillion by 2053 (Brown University, 2016). These excessive costs and future obligations that were incurred to achieve success in these conflicts are creating tough decisions for subsequent American politicians. Higgs theory suggests that these post-war decisions will likely lead to permanent tax increases and government intervention.

To pay for these war expenses and administrative growth that remain after the war subsides, the unpopular decision to cut social programs could be made. The shortsightedness effect predicts

that such an unpopular decision will not be likely from politicians who are concerned with re-election. This will only be exacerbated by population growth which increases the demand for such services. An alternative option is through economic institutional degradation. Reductions in property rights, expropriation of capital, increases in taxes, and inflation of currency can begin to fund the financial burden of past war decisions. This, along with the growth of special interest groups, motivates the testable hypothesis that winning wars will generally result in future economic institutional degradation.

Economic Improvement Theory

While Mancur Olson provided some reasoning for why wars may degrade economic institutions, he provides a theory explaining circumstances through which institutions may improve due to violent conflict. Pointing to the experiences of West Germany and Japan after WWII, he illuminates the fact that economies may rapidly and successfully recover to their prewar levels of income despite being devastated during conflict. Even more miraculously, they may quickly exceed their prewar levels.

Unlike Germany and Japan, Great Britain experienced one of the lowest growth rates of developed democracies following WWII. In fact, after WWII; France, West Germany, and Italy grew more quickly than Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These former countries all suffered invasion, whereas the latter did not (Olson, 1982, p. 5). Olson gives a robust explanation as to why involvement in conflict may have improved economic institutions in Japan, West Germany, France, and Italy; while deteriorating them in Great Britain and the US. According to Olson's theory, growth differences across these nations are a result of institutional changes resulting from conflict.

Small concentrated special-interest groups, cartels, and collusive arrangements form over time in stable societies. They lobby the government for special privileges and rents that benefit their members while ensuring the cost is dispersed across larger groups in society that have little incentive to be informed about the costs being imposed on them. Once privileges are achieved by a group, they continue to survive long after the original goal is accomplished. Max Weber points out that organizational leadership has a strong incentive to continue their activity since they are earning a living from the organization. While it may take a long time for organizations and collusions to appear and influence policy, they often survive until there is an event that results in significant social change. This suggests that a stable society, that does not often experience conflicts that result in significant social change, will develop more special-interest groups and lobbies. These groups will grow in strength, and influence over time as they discover more ways to be influential and take advantage of entrepreneurial discovery (Olson, 1982, p. 40).

Countries that have had their coalitions, special-interest groups, cartels, and complex regulations that have built over time eradicated by the loss of a war may experience improvements in their economic institutions, investment, and economic growth. This would explain the post-war miracles of Japan and West Germany. Therefore, theory indicates that war may lead to an improvement in economic institutions by disrupting entrenched groups, excessive regulation, and barriers to entry in society. Ex-ante, this is expected to occur in nations that lose conflicts.

Analysis of Economic Institutions Following Conflict

The theory that is formalized in Section 2 suggests that war may have negative, or positive, effects on economic institutions depending on the circumstances surrounding the conflict. In this section, additional theory for violent conflict's impact on several economic institutions will be established. An empirical analysis will then be performed on each, to see if evidence can be

provided for the existing theory. These institutions include taxation, inflation, private property rights, state ownership of capital, and trade openness. To thoroughly analyze war's impact on these institutions, conflict and institutional data described Chapter 3 will be analyzed.

Table 22 provides descriptive statistics for the variables utilized in this chapter:

Table 22: Violent Conflict and Economic Institutions Descriptive Statistics

Variable	Obs.	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min.	Max.
War	16675	0.108	0.311	0	1
Intense War	16675	0.030	0.171	0	1
Win Intense War	16675	0.006	0.080	0	1
Win Intense Abroad	16675	0.002	0.044	0	1
Lose Intense War	16675	0.003	0.058	0	1
Lose Intense Soil	16675	0.003	0.057	0	1
Tax Revenue % GDP	3031	24.802	14.488	0.874	79.539
Inflation	9209	42.480	536.49	-62.4	24410
Property Rights	16620	0.504	0.286	0.001	0.961
State Ownership	16620	0.324	0.090	0.053	0.757
Trade Openness	6854	67.860	0.364	0.021	375.38
Intensity	16675	1.087	3.047	0	14.592
Polity2	11226	0.530	0.364	0	1

Tax Revenue as a Percentage of GDP

"Political leaders always have tended to take the view that in time of war the nation must do whatever is necessary to succeed, and the financial repercussions can be dealt with later." – Judy Shelton, 1994

The ratchet-theory of expansive government is a path-dependent explanation for large-scale government growth that occurred in the 20th century. Violent conflict leads to increased spending and government interference to achieve war-time success. Typically, government-size is constrained by a nations' ability to generate revenue, particularly their ability to expand their tax base (Holcombe, 2005). Involvement in violent conflict creates patriotic incentivizes for

citizens to tolerate tax expansions, both to increase the probability of war success and to fund war debts. Despite significant opposition to the United States joining WWI, most citizens were tolerant of sacrifices to assist the war effort once they entered combat. Politicians did not hesitate to take advantage of their citizens' wartime patriotism, as unprecedented tax hikes accompanied economic intervention. American tax policy following WWII is described as the "most compelling example of wartime fiscal sacrifice", as politicians took advantage of the political opportunity the war provided to make drastic changes to the nation's tax code (Bank, Stark, and Thorndike, 2012). To fund their winning effort, the U.S. established the mass-based income tax as the government relied on taxation to fund WWII more than any previous violent conflict (Martin, Mehrotra, and Prasad, 2009).

Successful campaigns in intense wars abroad are likely to be the most expensive and result in a society that is entrenched with special interest. For these reasons, it is expected ex-ante that winning intense wars abroad will generally result in higher future tax rates; as they did in the United State following involvement in the World Wars. Losing conflicts does not have as clear of a theoretical basis. Based on Olson's theory, it is possible that losing wars may result in reductions in the tax rate because of the separation of entrenched interests. This is especially true when losing intense battles on their own soil.

Table 23 presents the results for war's impact on future tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. According to the theory, war is expected to be correlated with an increase in tax rates that may ratchet long into the future. This is because involvement in violent conflict requires significant resource allocations and expenditures, that can be, in part, funded through increases in taxation. Any effect is expected to be larger for involvement in intense conflicts.

Table 23: OLS and FE Results for Wars on Future Tax Revenue as a Percentage of GDP

	(1) Taxes (OLS)	(2) Taxes (FE)		(3) Taxes (OLS)	(4) Taxes (FE)
War 5 Years Ago	1.235	-1.277	Intense War 5 Years Ago	3.994	-1.956
	(1.422)	(0.795)		(3.532)	(2.147)
War 10 Years Ago	0.0854	-1.800*	Intense War 10 Years Ago	2.659	-2.285
	(1.183)	(1.059)		(3.317)	(1.407)
War 15 Years Ago	0.381	0.444	Intense War 15 Years Ago	5.474	-1.514
	(1.239)	(1.109)		(4.343)	(1.055)
War 20 Years Ago	2.105	0.611	Intense War 20 Years Ago	3.425	-1.265
	(1.441)	(0.932)		(3.184)	(1.069)
War 25 Years Ago	4.255**	0.808	Intense War 25 Years Ago	8.002**	0.198
	(1.885)	(0.847)		(3.649)	(1.237)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	2527	2527		2527	2527
R^2	0.0520	0.0394		0.0568	0.0276

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 123 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 23 presents the results for war and intense war's correlation with future tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. Each regression controls for political rights, war intensity, and annual time dummies. In the OLS regressions in columns (1) and (3), war and intense war are both correlated with significant increases in tax percentage 25 years after the conflict. The significance of this effect is lost when controlling for country-level fixed-effects. In the FE regression in column (2), the only marginally significant result is for war being correlated with 1.8% drop in tax revenue relative to GDP 10 years after the conflict. For intense wars, there is no significant effect.

This provides very weak evidence that war is correlated with a short-term decline in tax rates following violent conflict. The evidence provided in this table does not provide support for the theory that tax rates generally increase following conflict. Table 24 focuses on winning intense wars, and intense wars abroad. As in Chapter 3, intense war is defined as a conflict in the top quadrant of battle-related fatalities since 1900. This analysis will test if winning conflicts has a differential effect on tax rates. Based on the theory, winning war is likely to result in higher tax rates to fund higher war spending and debts. This is especially true for fighting abroad.

Columns (1) and (2) present OLS and FE results for winning intense wars on tax revenue. The results are like the ones in Table 23 for these columns. In the OLS regressions winning intense wars is correlated with significant increases in tax revenue 4, 10, and 15 years after the conflict. All these effects disappear when controlling for country-level fixed-effects. The only coefficient that is significant in column (2) presents evidence that conflict has is negatively correlated with future tax revenue 25 years after the war is over. This provides evidence that winning intense wars is correlated with a decline in tax revenue as a percentage of GDP long after the conflict.

Columns (3) and (4) present results for winning intense wars abroad. This evidence is consistent with the theory and provides strong evidence that winning intense war abroad is correlated with future tax increases. In the OLS results, winning intense war abroad is correlated with large and significant increases in tax revenue for 5, 10, 15, and 20 years after the conflict. This effect remains positive and significant for 5, 10, and 15 years after controlling for country-level fixed-effects. This suggests that tax revenue as a percentage of GDP is generally significantly higher after a nation wins intense wars abroad, and the effect ratchets for at least 15 years. Table 25 provides results for an analysis of how losing intense conflicts correlates with future tax revenue as a percentage of GDP.

Table 24: OLS and FE Results for Winning Intense Wars on Future Tax Revenue as a Percentage of GDP

	(1) Taxes (OLS)	(2) Taxes (FE)		(3) Taxes (OLS)	(4) Taxes (FE)
Win Intense War 5 Years Ago	12.27***	0.385	Win Intense War Abroad 5 Years Ago	21.09***	5.628***
	(4.629)	(1.328)		(5.166)	(1.529)
Win Intense War 10 Years Ago	10.87**	1.245	Win Intense War Abroad 10 Years Ago	28.46***	4.315***
	(4.362)	(1.401)		(3.224)	(1.090)
Win Intense War 15 Years Ago	7.877**	-0.361	Win Intense War Abroad 15 Years Ago	22.14***	2.667***
	(3.912)	(1.675)		(3.116)	(1.003)
Win Intense War 20 Years Ago	5.119	-0.943	Win Intense War Abroad 20 Years Ago	24.80***	-0.624
	(3.871)	(2.181)		(2.776)	(0.960)
Win Intense War 25 Years Ago	2.542	-2.231**	Win Intense War Abroad 25 Years Ago	9.393	-5.913
	(4.644)	(0.930)		(7.786)	(3.750)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	2527	2527		2527	2527
R^2	0.0407	0.0208		0.0367	0.0217

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 123 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Column (1) in Table 25 displays the results for losing intense conflicts on future tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. This provides evidence that losing intense wars has a negative and significant impact on tax revenue 5, 10, 15, and 20 years after the conflict. After controlling

for country level-fixed effects in column (2), only the coefficient for 15 years after the conflict remains negative and significant. This provides weak evidence that losing intense wars is correlated with reductions in tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. Columns (3) and (4) display the results for losing intense wars on your nation's soil on future tax revenue. The evidence provided by these regressions also provides some evidence for a negative and significant impact on future tax revenue. In the OLS regression, the coefficients for 5, 10 and 15 years after the conflict are all negative and significant. In the FE regression, the 15-year coefficient remains negative and significant while the 20-year coefficient does as well. This is consistent with Olson's theory that explains how losing intense conflicts may result in improvements in economic institutions as special interest groups and poor institutional environments are broken apart.

Inflation

Many social scientists have attributed large increases in war-time inflation to shifts in expectations, aggregate demand and supply, and changes to fiscal and monetary. Government spending boosts aggregate demand, while aggregate supply declines as workers shift production from market activity into less productive war production. Additionally, governments frequently increase money supplies and credit to fund conflicts (Fischer, 1999). Inflation is often used to suppress the realized cost of conflicts, especially when citizens are reluctant to fund war efforts directly through tax increases. This occurred in the United States following WWI, WWII, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War (Scheiber, Vatter and Faulker, 1976). President Johnson's budget director admits that inflation was a result of attempting to fund the Vietnam War without a tax increase (Shelton, 1994). While inflation sometimes declines to pre-war levels, as it did in WWI, it often ratchets into long-term increases as it did following WWI, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War. For example, average prices by 12% in the United States, 18% in Germany, 21% in

Britain, 28% in France, and 32% in Sweden in the years following the Korean War. (Fischer, 1999).

Table 25: OLS and FE Results for Losing Intense Wars on Future Taxes

	(1) Taxes (OLS)	(2) Taxes (FE)		(3) Taxes (OLS)	(4) Taxes (FE)
Lose Intense War 5 Years Ago	-15.42**	-2.675	Lose Intense War on Soil 5 Years Ago	-11.75***	-4.386
	(6.167)	(2.441)		(3.954)	(3.300)
Lose Intense War 10 Years Ago	-9.573**	-2.557	Lose Intense War on Soil 10 Years Ago	-8.286***	-2.812
	(3.714)	(4.382)		(2.715)	(2.705)
Lose Intense War 15 Years Ago	-9.451***	-2.831**	Lose Intense War on Soil 15 Years Ago	-8.786***	-3.675***
	(2.874)	(1.235)		(2.882)	(0.702)
Lose Intense War 20 Years Ago	-8.301***	-1.229	Lose Intense War on Soil 20 Years Ago	-3.415	-2.448**
	(2.492)	(1.208)		(3.066)	(1.121)
Lose Intense War 25 Years Ago	-5.367	-0.688	Lose Intense War on Soil 25 Years Ago	5.694	-0.606
	(5.402)	(2.047)		(5.193)	(0.564)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	2527	2527		2527	2527
R^2	0.0341	0.0213		0.0348	0.0246

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 123 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Inflationary expectations during conflict can also increase prices. Even if prices are not impacted by large shifts in aggregate demand or monetary policy, fear that such changes are going to occur may lead to shifts in prices (Fischer, 1999). For example, inflation during the Vietnam and Yom Kippur Wars was exacerbated by inflationary expectations and concerns for war-related oil shocks (Bootle, 1997). Table 26 presents empirical results for war, and intense war's, impact on future levels of inflation.

Table 26: OLS and FE Results for Wars on Future Inflation

	(1) Inflation (OLS)	(2) Inflation (FE)		(3) Inflation (OLS)	(4) Inflation (FE)
War 5 Years Ago	24.83	9.503	Intense War 5 Years Ago	14.69	10.67
	(34.06)	(46.84)		(23.37)	(31.16)
War 10 Years Ago	18.24	4.145	Intense War 10 Years Ago	23.24	30.45
	(39.36)	(38.68)		(20.86)	(25.40)
War 15 Years Ago	3.429	-8.312	Intense War 15 Years Ago	32.92	40.33
	(23.96)	(17.63)		(24.80)	(25.60)
War 20 Years Ago	26.65	11.84	Intense War 20 Years Ago	23.32	26.06
	(46.27)	(39.18)		(24.16)	(21.56)
War 25 Years Ago	24.77	22.60	Intense War 25 Years Ago	4.463	11.47
	(28.73)	(35.71)		(29.64)	(18.75)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	6955	6955		6955	6955
R^2	0.00296	0.00122		0.00193	0.000946

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 123 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

In Table 26, no coefficient is significant in either of the OLS or FE regressions. This provides evidence that involvement in war has no general impact on future levels of inflation. Table 27 displays the results for winning intense conflicts in general, and abroad, on future levels of inflation.

Table 27: OLS and FE Results for Winning Intense Wars on Future Inflation

	(1) Inflation (OLS)	(2) Inflation (FE)		(3) Inflation (OLS)	(4) Inflation (FE)
Win Intense War 5 Years Ago	191.9	173.7	Win Intense War Abroad 5 Years Ago	79.43	92.69
	(144.4)	(155.0)		(130.7)	(133.9)
Win Intense War 10 Years Ago	28.58	15.89	Win Intense War Abroad 10 Years Ago	271.7	282.7
	(30.32)	(17.39)		(303.3)	(308.1)
Win Intense War 15 Years Ago	55.39	52.12**	Win Intense War Abroad 15 Years Ago	263.3	289.2
	(34.78)	(24.89)		(292.5)	(294.6)
Win Intense War 20 Years Ago	65.79*	48.42***	Win Intense War Abroad 20 Years Ago	-21.61	2.522
	(38.30)	(15.87)		(28.72)	(15.72)
Win Intense War 25 Years Ago	2.670	-4.558	Win Intense War Abroad 25 Years Ago	-29.96	1.964
	(74.25)	(54.02)		(52.64)	(36.33)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	6955	6955		6955	6955
R^2	0.00448	0.00309		0.00718	0.00640

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 123 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Columns (1) and (2) present OLS and FE results for winning intense war's correlation with future levels of inflation. In the FE results, winning an intense war is correlated with a significant 52% higher inflation rate 15 years after the conflict, and a 48% higher rate 20 years after the conflict. This provides evidence that engaging in winning efforts generally results in higher future inflation rates. This is consistent with the theory. When focusing on winning intense conflicts abroad, no coefficients are statistically significant. Table 28 presents results on the impact of losing intense conflicts on future inflation rates.

Again, no coefficients are statistically significant in Table 28. This provides no evidence that losing conflicts generally results in changes to a nation's inflation rate.

Property Rights

Land and capital are often reallocated to new capital owners, and investors following conflicts (Lawson-Remer, 2012). While protections for private property rights are fundamental for a prosperous society by promoting exchange and the optimal use of property (Powell, 2002), there is mixed evidence for how this redistribution after conflict affects economic growth. It may promote growth by shifting the property to those that will utilize it more efficiently, however, redistribution also creates many perverse incentives while fostering conflict in society (Lawson-Remer, 2012). Regardless of how it impacts growth, there is evidence that property rights are commonly infringed upon following conflict. Table 8 begins our analysis of the relationship between violent conflict and property rights from 1900-2014. It is expected ex-ante that any significant relationship will be negative given the tendency for property rights to be infringed upon by elites following conflict. If the influences of special interest groups increase, and Higgs ratchet effect applies to these institutional changes, it is possible that the degradation of property rights will persist long after wars.

Table 28: OLS and FE Results for Losing Intense Wars on Future Inflation

	(1) Inflation (OLS)	(2) Inflation (FE)		(3) Inflation (OLS)	(4) Inflation (FE)
Lose Intense War 5 Years Ago	-117.2	-102.1	Lose Intense War on Soil 5 Years Ago	-92.41	-96.14
	(136.0)	(137.0)		(119.3)	(117.2)
Lose Intense War 10 Years Ago	20.74	6.585	Lose Intense War on Soil 10 Years Ago	0.822	-22.94
	(16.65)	(25.11)		(26.62)	(32.72)
Lose Intense War 15 Years Ago	39.55	34.59	Lose Intense War on Soil 15 Years Ago	32.67	19.40
	(29.06)	(31.77)		(31.68)	(35.17)
Lose Intense War 20 Years Ago	95.78	87.77	Lose Intense War on Soil 20 Years Ago	75.68	65.52
	(66.13)	(68.39)		(69.89)	(69.96)
Lose Intense War 25 Years Ago	10.06	2.690	Lose Intense War on Soil 25 Years Ago	33.17	20.32
	(70.72)	(70.60)		(49.40)	(54.25)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	6955	6955		6955	6955
R^2	0.0106	0.0103		0.00966	0.00951

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 123 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

The dependent variable in each column is the Varieties of Democracy variable for property rights. This variable measures to what extent citizens enjoy the right to private property and is normalized between 0-1. Low values indicate that virtually no one in society enjoys private

property rights of any kind, while high values indicate that virtually all citizens enjoy all, or almost all, property rights. These rights include the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell private property, including land. Ownership of land and capital is not captured by this variable, but simply the freedom and ability to own and utilize these resources (V-Dem Codebook, V6).

Table 29: OLS and FE Results for Wars on Future Property Rights

	(1) Property Rights (OLS)	(2) Property Rights (FE)		(3) Property Rights (OLS)	(4) Property Rights (FE)
War 5 Years Ago	-0.0343***	-0.0110	Intense War 5 Years Ago	-0.00523	-0.00001
	(0.0116)	(0.00819)		(0.0227)	(0.0146)
War 10 Years Ago	-0.0285***	0.00241	Intense War 10 Years Ago	0.00716	0.00452
	(0.00929)	(0.00767)		(0.0218)	(0.0146)
War 15 Years Ago	-0.0191**	0.00302	Intense War 15 Years Ago	0.0172	-0.00641
	(0.00896)	(0.00728)		(0.0221)	(0.0142)
War 20 Years Ago	-0.00496	0.0124	Intense War 20 Years Ago	0.0103	-0.00489
	(0.0102)	(0.00826)		(0.0210)	(0.0135)
War 25 Years Ago	-0.00503	0.00230	Intense War 25 Years Ago	-0.0116	-0.0275
	(0.0142)	(0.00989)		(0.0280)	(0.0179)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	8992	8992		8992	8992
R^2	0.429	0.453		0.424	0.454

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 141 country clusters.
Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

The independent variables of interest are war (intense war) 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years ago. Political rights, war intensity, and time and country level fixed-effects are controlled for in each regression. Table 29 presents OLS and FE results for war, and intense war's, correlation with future levels of property rights.

Column (1) of Table 29 presents OLS results for war's impact on future levels of property rights. This regression provides evidence that property rights protection declines 5, 10, and 15 years following violent conflict. After controlling for country-level fixed-effects, these significant effects disappear. No coefficient is statistically significant in the OLS and FE regressions for intense war's impact on future property rights. This provides little, to no, evidence that war generally has an impact on property rights protection. Table 30 provides results for the correlation between winning intense conflicts and future property rights.

Again, there is very little evidence that war has an impact on future property rights in Table 30. The only statistically significant coefficient is in column (2). Winning intense war has a marginally significant and negative effect on future property rights. This weak evidence does little to support the theory that property rights will degrade following conflict. Table 31 focuses on losing intense conflicts, and the effect it has on future property rights.

Again, there is very little evidence that war has an impact on future property rights in Table 30. The only statistically significant coefficient is in column (2). Winning intense war has a marginally significant and negative effect on future property rights. This weak evidence does little to support the theory that property rights will degrade following conflict. Table 31 focuses on losing intense conflicts, and the effect it has on future property rights.

Table 30: OLS and FE Results for Winning Intense Wars on Future Property Rights

	(1) Property Rights (OLS)	(2) Property Rights (FE)		(3) Property Rights (OLS)	(4) Property Rights (FE)
Win Intense War 5 Years Ago	-0.00967	-0.0261	Win Intense War Abroad 5 Years Ago	0.00428	0.00431
	(0.0341)	(0.0193)		(0.0452)	(0.0222)
Win Intense War 10 Years Ago	-0.00583	-0.0264	Win Intense War Abroad 10 Years Ago	-0.00175	-0.0143
	(0.0332)	(0.0193)		(0.0428)	(0.0219)
Win Intense War 15 Years Ago	-0.0297	-0.0313*	Win Intense War Abroad 15 Years Ago	-0.00856	-0.0122
	(0.0324)	(0.0172)		(0.0373)	(0.0184)
Win Intense War 20 Years Ago	0.00289	-0.0231	Win Intense War Abroad 20 Years Ago	0.0488	0.0216
	(0.0336)	(0.0181)		(0.0387)	(0.0175)
Win Intense War 25 Years Ago	-0.0245	-0.0351	Win Intense War Abroad 25 Years Ago	0.0508*	0.0115
	(0.0384)	(0.0225)		(0.0280)	(0.0149)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	8992	8992		8992	8992
R^2	0.420	0.453		0.420	0.452

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 141 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Columns (1) and (2) have no significant coefficients. This provides evidence that losing intense conflicts do not generally have an impact on property rights. When focusing on losing intense conflicts on the nation's soil, the FE results in column (4) provide evidence that property

rights are generally lowered 5 years after the conflict and is gone after 10 years. This provides some evidence that losing intense wars on a nation's soil is correlated with a short-term decline in property rights.

Table 31: OLS and FE Results for Losing Intense Wars on Future Property Rights

	(1) Property Rights (OLS)	(2) Property Rights (FE)		(3) Property Rights (OLS)	(4) Property Rights (FE)
Lose Intense War 5 Years Ago	0.0479	-0.00509	Lose Intense War on Soil 5 Years Ago	-0.0283	-0.0459**
	(0.0470)	(0.0209)		(0.0417)	(0.0225)
Lose Intense War 10 Years Ago	0.0235	0.00207	Lose Intense War on Soil 10 Years Ago	0.00389	-0.0130
	(0.0350)	(0.0177)		(0.0396)	(0.0198)
Lose Intense War 15 Years Ago	0.0529	0.0190	Lose Intense War on Soil 15 Years Ago	0.0426	0.00783
	(0.0331)	(0.0181)		(0.0365)	(0.0213)
Lose Intense War 20 Years Ago	0.0469	0.00978	Lose Intense War on Soil 20 Years Ago	0.0285	-0.00752
	(0.0355)	(0.0158)		(0.0335)	(0.0186)
Lose Intense War 25 Years Ago	0.0279	-0.0126	Lose Intense War on Soil 25 Years Ago	0.0160	-0.0263
	(0.0419)	(0.0191)		(0.0399)	(0.0203)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	8992	8992		8992	8992
R^2	0.421	0.452		0.420	0.452

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 141 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

State Ownership of Capital

In providing a theoretical basis for war's impact on property rights, land and capital reallocation following violent conflict is discussed. While redistribution may result in transfers to individuals in the private sector, it may also result in confiscation and retainment by the government. The seizure of property may be from political opponents, or from private citizens and industry (van Hecke, 1951). War may be the catalyst that results in citizens being tolerant of government confiscation and intervention. Following Higgs, it is possible that state ownership of property and resources will persist long after the war has ended. This analysis will investigate the correlation between violent conflict and future state ownership of resources. Table 32 provides a look at how war is correlated with future state ownership of resources and capital.

Columns (1) and (2) provide OLS and FE results for war's impact on future state ownership. While there are no significant results in the OLS regression, there is evidence that war has a marginally significant and negative impact on the state ownership variable 5 and 10 years after the conflict. The negative coefficient suggests that state ownership of resources in society is increasing, thus reducing economic freedom. In Columns (3) and (4) the analysis focuses on involvement in intense conflicts. The coefficients for 15, 20, and 25 years after the conflict are negative and significant in the OLS regression. However, after controlling for country-level fixed-effects the significant disappears. These results provide very weak evidence that war has a negative correlation with the state ownership variable. Table 33 displays the analysis of how winning intense conflicts is correlated with the state ownership variable.

The results in columns (1) and (2) of Table 33 provide strong evidence that winning intense wars generally results in higher levels of future state ownership. This is consistent with the theory and supports the idea of a ratchet effect in state intervention.

Table 32: OLS and FE Results for Wars on Future State Ownership

	(1) State Ownership (OLS)	(2) State Ownership (FE)		(3) State Ownership (OLS)	(4) State Ownership (FE)
War 5 Years Ago	-0.00357	-0.00536*	Intense War 5 Years Ago	-0.00470	-0.00355
	(0.00346)	(0.00286)		(0.00598)	(0.00378)
War 10 Years Ago	-0.00316	-0.00455*	Intense War 10 Years Ago	-0.00977	-0.00337
	(0.00359)	(0.00271)		(0.00711)	(0.00456)
War 15 Years Ago	-0.000157	0.000107	Intense War 15 Years Ago	-0.0166*	-0.00473
	(0.00347)	(0.00237)		(0.00919)	(0.00573)
War 20 Years Ago	-0.00667	-0.000751	Intense War 20 Years Ago	-0.0217**	-0.00661
	(0.00406)	(0.00251)		(0.00859)	(0.00585)
War 25 Years Ago	-0.0104	0.000188	Intense War 25 Years Ago	-0.0317**	-0.00882
	(0.00653)	(0.00343)		(0.0130)	(0.00958)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	8992	8992		8992	8992
R^2	0.105	0.288		0.116	0.290

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 141 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Every coefficient is significant and negative in the OLS regression. When controlling for country-level fixed-effects, the 5, 10, 15, and 20-year coefficients all remain negative and significant. The coefficients suggest that winning intense wars has a long-term impact of between a 1.13 and 1.52% increase in state ownership, as measured by the variable. When focusing on winning intense conflicts abroad, no coefficients are significant. Table 34 displays results for losing an intense conflict, and its impact on future state ownership.

Table 33: OLS and FE Results for Winning Intense Wars on Future State Ownership

	(1) State Ownership (OLS)	(2) State Ownership (FE)		(3) State Ownership (OLS)	(4) State Ownership (FE)
Win Intense War 5 Years Ago	-0.0323*	-0.0113*	Win Intense War Abroad 5 Years Ago	-0.0120	-0.00414
	(0.0181)	(0.00685)		(0.0152)	(0.00507)
Win Intense War 10 Years Ago	-0.0325*	-0.0145**	Win Intense War Abroad 10 Years Ago	-0.00382	-0.00105
	(0.0170)	(0.00677)		(0.0145)	(0.00652)
Win Intense War 15 Years Ago	-0.0382**	-0.0152**	Win Intense War Abroad 15 Years Ago	-0.00436	0.00390
	(0.0184)	(0.00760)		(0.0126)	(0.00649)
Win Intense War 20 Years Ago	-0.0403**	-0.0145*	Win Intense War Abroad 20 Years Ago	-0.0146	0.000973
	(0.0157)	(0.00733)		(0.0116)	(0.00684)
Win Intense War 25 Years Ago	-0.0412**	-0.00702	Win Intense War Abroad 25 Years Ago	-0.0102	0.00932
	(0.0200)	(0.0104)		(0.0111)	(0.00952)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	8992	8992		8992	8992
R^2	0.110	0.287		0.100	0.285

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 141 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Not a single coefficient is significant in Table 34. This provides evidence that losing intense conflicts generally has no impact on future state ownership of capital.

Table 34: OLS and FE Results for Losing Intense Wars on Future State Ownership

	(1) State Ownership (OLS)	(2) State Ownership (FE)		(3) State Ownership (OLS)	(4) State Ownership (FE)
Lose Intense War 5 Years Ago	0.000651	0.00144	Lose Intense War on Soil 5 Years Ago	0.00585	0.00225
	(0.0129)	(0.00771)		(0.0147)	(0.00712)
Lose Intense War 10 Years Ago	-0.00453	0.00215	Lose Intense War on Soil 10 Years Ago	-0.00568	0.00284
	(0.0156)	(0.00871)		(0.0202)	(0.00774)
Lose Intense War 15 Years Ago	-0.00944	-0.000571	Lose Intense War on Soil 15 Years Ago	-0.0126	-0.00110
	(0.0166)	(0.00783)		(0.0204)	(0.00841)
Lose Intense War 20 Years Ago	-0.0137	0.00462	Lose Intense War on Soil 20 Years Ago	-0.0143	0.00372
	(0.0144)	(0.00520)		(0.0169)	(0.00680)
Lose Intense War 25 Years Ago	-0.0239	0.00149	Lose Intense War on Soil 25 Years Ago	-0.0321	-0.00936
	(0.0195)	(0.0104)		(0.0206)	(0.0104)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	8992	8992		8992	8992
R^2	0.101	0.286		0.102	0.285

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 141 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Trade Openness

There is evidence that conflict disrupts exchange. Intense conflicts are associated with declines in trade when compared to pre- and post-war periods for major power dyads. This

relationship maintains to a weaker extent when analyzing non-major power dyads (Anderton and Carter, 2001). Given the tremendous economic growth benefits of trade, if a conflict does lead to reductions in trade openness then the economic impacts of conflict will likely be severe.

The Anderton and Carter study find that trade is reduced during war. The following analysis will build on this literature by analyzing the persistence of reductions in trade openness following conflict. Trade openness is calculated by adding exports + imports and dividing by the nations GDP. Analysis of this variable will provide insight into how war generally impacts a nation's relationship with international trade. Table 35 presents results for war, and intense war's, impact on future levels of trade openness.

The results in Table 35 provide evidence that trade openness is reduced 5-25 years after war and intense war, and this evidence is much stronger for 5 and 10 after the conflict. Column (1) presents the OLS results for war on trade openness. Every coefficient of interest is significant and negative, presenting evidence that war is correlated with reduced levels of trade for at least 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years after the conflict. After controlling for country-level fixed effects, the coefficients on the 5 and 10-year estimates are still significant. They provide stronger evidence that trade openness is reduced by 2.4-2.9% for up to 10 years after war. Columns (3) and (4) focus on trade openness after intense conflicts. Again every coefficient is significant and negative for 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years. After controlling for country-level fixed-effects, the 5 and 10-year coefficients remain significant. The coefficients are larger, providing evidence that trade openness generally falls even more after intense conflicts, by 10.5% after 5 years and 7.8% after 10. Table 36 analyzes the correlation between winning intense conflicts and future trade openness.

The results in Table 36 are very similar to the ones in Table 35, providing robustness for the findings. Nearly every coefficient is negative and significant for winning intense conflicts and

winning intense conflicts abroad on future trade openness 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 years after the war. The only exception is the effect of winning intense wars on trade openness 10 years later, which is marginally insignificant.

Table 35: OLS and FE Results for Wars on Future Trade Openness

	(1) Trade Openness (OLS)	(2) Trade Openness (FE)		(3) Trade Openness (OLS)	(4) Trade Openness (FE)
War 5 Years Ago	-7.275***	-2.398**	Intense War 5 Years Ago	-14.62***	-10.47***
	(1.731)	(1.210)		(3.614)	(3.485)
War 10 Years Ago	-6.097***	-2.930**	Intense War 10 Years Ago	-10.49***	-7.841**
	(1.728)	(1.306)		(3.026)	(3.058)
War 15 Years Ago	-4.814**	-1.856	Intense War 15 Years Ago	-6.978*	-3.692
	(2.292)	(1.602)		(3.620)	(2.676)
War 20 Years Ago	-3.810*	-0.577	Intense War 20 Years Ago	-5.346**	-0.442
	(2.161)	(1.317)		(2.221)	(2.316)
War 25 Years Ago	-6.928**	-1.582	Intense War 25 Years Ago	-11.04***	-1.688
	(3.024)	(1.652)		(3.482)	(1.726)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	5791	5791		5791	5791
R^2	0.170	0.284		0.155	0.288

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 136 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 36: OLS and FE Results for Winning Intense Wars on Future Trade Openness

	(1) Trade Openness (OLS)	(2) Trade Openness (FE)		(3) Trade Openness (OLS)	(4) Trade Openness (FE)
Win Intense War 5 Years Ago	-22.15***	-10.40*	Win Intense War Abroad 5 Years Ago	-18.70***	-5.491**
	(7.694)	(6.113)		(5.656)	(2.317)
Win Intense War 10 Years Ago	-10.96	-0.615	Win Intense War Abroad 10 Years Ago	-48.34***	-2.341
	(7.965)	(5.325)		(4.515)	(1.948)
Win Intense War 15 Years Ago	-16.85***	-3.150	Win Intense War Abroad 15 Years Ago	-15.61**	0.142
	(3.977)	(3.355)		(6.631)	(8.471)
Win Intense War 20 Years Ago	-13.81***	-1.619	Win Intense War Abroad 20 Years Ago	-12.43**	2.296
	(3.370)	(2.057)		(5.128)	(3.503)
Win Intense War 25 Years Ago	-11.57*	1.853	Win Intense War Abroad 25 Years Ago	-12.25**	4.363**
	(5.955)	(1.835)		(5.078)	(2.144)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	5791	5791		5791	5791
R^2	0.143	0.277		0.139	0.276

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 136 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

After controlling for country-level fixed-effects, winning intense wars and winning intense wars abroad both retain a significant and negative correlation to trade openness 5 years later. This

provides further evidence for the theory suggesting trade will be negatively impacted by conflict. Table 37 provides the results for losing intense conflict on trade openness.

Table 37: OLS and FE Results for Losing Intense Wars on Future Trade Openness

	(1) Trade Openness (OLS)	(2) Trade Openness (FE)		(3) Trade Openness (OLS)	(4) Trade Openness (FE)
Lose Intense War 5 Years Ago	-21.27**	-13.30	Lose Intense War on Soil 5 Years Ago	-17.08**	-5.883
	(8.855)	(12.83)		(7.235)	(8.219)
Lose Intense War 10 Years Ago	-18.56	3.174	Lose Intense War on Soil 10 Years Ago	-6.223	4.499
	(12.01)	(7.678)		(8.680)	(5.193)
Lose Intense War 15 Years Ago	-21.40***	5.678	Lose Intense War on Soil 15 Years Ago	-10.80	3.318
	(5.481)	(3.683)		(7.540)	(3.851)
Lose Intense War 20 Years Ago	-4.636	-0.053	Lose Intense War on Soil 20 Years Ago	-2.939	-0.338
	(5.638)	(2.488)		(4.821)	(2.143)
Lose Intense War 25 Years Ago	-13.43**	0.334	Lose Intense War on Soil 25 Years Ago	-5.415	0.260
	(5.591)	(2.495)		(5.941)	(1.740)
Political Rights	✓	✓		✓	✓
Intensity	✓	✓		✓	✓
N	5791	5791		5791	5791
R^2	0.148	0.284		0.138	0.276

Notes: *Robust standard errors* in parentheses. Standard errors adjusted for 136 country clusters. Each regression has annual time dummies. * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$

Table 37 provides little evidence that losing intense conflicts is correlated with significant changes in trade openness. In column (1) the coefficients on losing intense wars 5, 15, and 25 years ago are significant and negative. However, after controlling for country-level fixed-effects the significance disappears. When focusing on losing intense wars on nations' soil in columns (3) and (4), only the coefficient for 5 years after the war is significant in the OLS regression. This effect goes away after controlling for country-level fixed-effects.

Conclusion

There is extensive theory regarding how economic institutional quality affects the likelihood of conflict, and how violent conflict is expected to impact these same institutions. However, empirical analyses for how institutions are altered by conflict is severely limited. This chapter fills this gap by contributing an empirical analysis for how conflict impacts tax revenue as a percentage of GDP, inflation, property rights, state ownership of capital, and trade openness.

Winning intense wars abroad is found to be correlated with increases in tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. This is consistent with the theory that taxes are likely to increase following winning campaigns to pay for increased military spending and debts and may ratchet in accordance with Higgs theory. Losing intense wars on a nation's soil is also found to decrease tax revenue as a percentage of GDP.

This is consistent with Olson's theory which suggests economic institutional improvement following losses in major conflicts, which may break apart special interest groups and allow nations to form better institutions.

Inflation is found to increase after winning intense war. This is consistent with the theory that indicates increases in aggregate demand from war spending, decreases in aggregate supply as

resources are shifted to unproductive war production, and changes in monetary policy to assist with war debts may result in inflation after an aggressive war effort.

Little evidence if discovered to support war generally having an impact on property rights. The only evidence discovered is that losing intense wars on a nation's soil is correlated with a brief reduction in property rights protections.

Winning intense conflicts is correlated with an increase in state ownership of capital in society. This is consistent with Higgs theory that predicts increases in government intervention that will not return to pre-war levels after the conflict subsides.

Finally, there is strong evidence that trade openness generally declines for 5 to 10 years after engaging in and winning war, particularly intense conflicts. Taking all these conclusions together, it suggests that engaging in conflict has a significant and negative impact on a nation's future economic institutions, particularly nation's that increase spending and shift resources to win violent conflicts. While opportunity costs, property damage, and loss of life can be significant; these results suggest that the expected future costs associated with economic institutional deterioration after war should also be factored into a leader's calculus when making military decisions.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

This dissertation fills a gap in the conflict and institutional literature, which was lacking a thorough exploration of how war subsequently impacts institutions such as civil liberties, political rights, and economic freedoms. Theory is discussed and developed, to motivate an empirical analysis of conflict and institutional data for a 156-country panel from 1900-2014.

Chapter 3 of this dissertation focuses on war's impact on civil liberties. There is a well-documented history of civil liberty degradation during violent conflict, however, a mechanism for this degradation had yet to be identified. A mechanism for this reduction is proposed through increases in preventative enforcement that increase type-1 errors in convictions to reduce the rising costs associated with type-2 errors during conflict. A theoretical model, considering the preferences of citizens, is constructed to formalize this toleration of actions that violate civil liberties during war. The model predicts similar degradation in both autocratic, and democratic societies.

Supporting the proposed theory, an empirical analysis provides evidence that access to justice degrades in autocratic and democratic societies during conflict, and quickly rebounds after the war is over. This is particularly true when fighting is on a nation's soil and is not affected by different political institutional histories.

Using a baseline of oil reserves per square kilometer interacted with real annual oil prices as an instrument for war on a nation's soil evidence is provided for the causal direction going from war to the degradation of civil liberties in the subset of cases through which oil played a role in the conflicts. The entire analysis provides strong evidence that wars exhibit causal, significant,

and negative impacts on civil liberties that quickly rebound following the conclusion of the war. A practical implication of these findings is that expected reductions in civil liberties should be considered when calculating the full extent and costs of violent conflict for both democratic and autocratic nations.

In Chapter 4, the democratic bargain hypothesis is investigated. This theory proposes that democratic rights expanded around the world because of institutional concessions leaders made to citizens in exchange for their military service. Citizens' desire for political rights, and leaders' desire to mobilize armies incentivizes these institutional deals where leaders relinquish some of their power and authority to citizens. While the 20th century was full of violent conflict, and large expansions of democracy, an empirical analysis provides little support for the theory.

The evidence suggests that war has a significant and negative correlation with war 5 and 25 years into the future. This is antithetical to the democratic bargain hypothesis and provides evidence that war may actually result in a deterioration of democratic rights.

The only evidence in the analysis that supports the democratic bargain hypothesis is when intense wars abroad were analyzed. These conflicts are positively correlated with future democratic rights 5-25 years into the future in OLS regressions and 5 years into the future in FE regressions. With the FE regressions being more consistent, this provides weak evidence that asking citizens to mobilize for intense wars abroad may generally result in temporary democratic concessions.

Again, using baseline oil reserves per square kilometer interacted with real annual oil prices as an instrument for intense war abroad, no evidence can be provided for war having a causal impact on future levels of democracy. In considering all this evidence, there is little support for

the democratic bargain being a general phenomenon and greater support for war being correlated with reductions in future political rights.

Chapter 5 focuses on how war impacts future levels of economic institutions. Winning intense wars abroad is correlated with increases in tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. This is consistent with the theory that taxes are likely to increase following winning campaigns to pay for increased military spending and debts, which may ratchet in accordance with Higgs ratchet theory. Losing intense wars on a nation's soil is found to decrease tax revenue as a percentage of GDP. This is consistent with Olson's theory which suggests economic institutional improvement following losses in major conflicts are possible because of the separation of entrenched special interest groups.

Inflation is found to increase after winning intense conflict. This is consistent with the theory that predicts increases in aggregate demand from war spending, decreases in aggregate supply as resources are shifted to unproductive war production, and changes in monetary policy to assist with war debts after an aggressive war effort.

Little evidence is discovered that supports a degradation of private property rights following war. The only evidence discovered is that losing intense wars on a nation's soil is correlated with a brief reduction in property rights protections. Winning intense conflicts is correlated with an increase in state ownership of capital in society, another proxy for government intervention. This is consistent with Higgs ratchet theory that predicts increases in government intervention that will not return to pre-war levels after the conflict subsides.

Finally, there is strong evidence that trade openness generally declines for 5 to 10 years after engaging in and winning war, particularly intense conflicts. Taking all these conclusions

regarding economic institutions and war together, it can be reasonably asserted that engaging in conflict has a significant and negative impact on a nation's future economic institutions, particularly nations that increase spending and shift resources to win violent conflicts.

It is common knowledge that war is extremely costly after calculating the opportunity costs of resources, property damage, and loss of life. The evidence in this dissertation suggests that institutional degradation should also be considered when calculating the total cost of conflict. Civil liberty violations during conflict and long-term political and economic institutional degradation are all possible when a nation decides to engage in war; making engagement in conflict costlier than previously thought.

APPENDIX A

UPDATED WARS FROM 1900-2014 BY CONFLICT TYPE[35]

Inter-State Wars

Boxer Rebellion (Interstate War – 1900)

United States (21), United Kingdom (34), France (24), Russia (544), and Japan (622) initiate and win an interstate war against China (5758) on China's soil. There were 7003 total battle-related deaths.

Russo-Japanese (Interstate War – 1904 to 1905)

Japan (80378) initiates and wins an interstate war against Russia (71453) on China, Manchuria, and Korea's soil. There were 151,831 total Battle-related deaths.

Third Central American (Interstate War – 1906)

El Salvador (300) initiates and loses an interstate war against Guatemala (400) on Guatemala's soil; while Guatemala (400) initiates and wins a war against Honduras (300) on Honduras' soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Fourth Central American (Interstate War – 1907)

Nicaragua (400) initiates and wins an interstate war against Honduras (300) on Honduras' soil, while El Salvador (300) initiates and loses a war against Nicaragua (400) on Nicaragua's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Spanish-Moroccan (Interstate War – 1909 to 1910)

Spain (2000) initiates and wins against Morocco (8000) on Morocco's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Italo-Turkish (Interstate War – 1911 to 1912)

Italy (6000) initiates and wins against Turkey (14000) on Turkey's (Libya's) soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

[35] Sources: Sarkees, Meredith Reid and Frank Wayman (2010). Resort to War: 1816 - 2007. Washington DC: CQ Press; Dixon, Jeffrey S. and Meredith Reid Sarkees (2015). A Guide to Intra-state Wars: An Examination of Civil, Regional, and Intercommunal Wars, 1816-2014. Washington DC: CQ Press; Reiter, Dan, Allan C. Stam, and Michael C. Horowitz. "A revised look at interstate wars, 1816–2007." Journal of Conflict Resolution 60.5 (2016): 956-976. Bibliography Entry: Braithwaite, Alex. 2010. "MIDLOC: Introducing the Militarized Interstate Dispute Location dataset." Journal of Peace Research 47(1): 91-98.

First Balkan (Interstate War – 1912 to 1913)

Yugoslavia (Serbia 7500, Montenegro 7500), Greece (Macedonia 5000), and Bulgaria (32000) initiate and win against Turkey (30000) on Turkey's soil. There were 82,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Balkan (Interstate War – 1913)

Bulgaria (18000) initiates and loses to Yugoslavia (Serbia 18500) and Greece (Macedonia 2500) on Serbia and Greece's soil; while Romania (1500) and Turkey (20000) initiate and win against Bulgaria (18000) on Bulgaria's soil. There were 60,500 total battle-related deaths.

World War I (Interstate War 1914 to 1918)

Russia (1700000) initiates and loses to Austria-Hungary (1200000) on Austria-Hungary's soil, while Bulgaria (87500) initiates and loses to Yugoslavia (Serbia 70000) on Yugoslavia's soil, Germany (1773700) initiates and wins against Russia (1700000) on Russia's soil; while Germany (1773700) initiates and loses against Portugal (7222) on Portugal's soil; while Japan (300) initiates and wins against Germany (1773700) on Germany's soil; while Turkey (325000) initiates and wins against Russia (1700000) on Russia's soil; while Romania (335706) initiates and loses to Austria-Hungary (1200000) on Austria-Hungary's soil; while Romania (335706) initiates and wins again Russia on Russia's soil; while Greece initiates and wins against Bulgaria (87500) on Bulgaria's soil; while Austria-Hungary (1200000) initiates and wins against Yugoslavia (Serbia 70000) on Yugoslavia's soil; while Italy (650000) initiates and wins against Austria-Hungary (1200000) on Austria-Hungary's soil; while Germany (1773700) initiates and wins against Belgium (13716) on Belgium's soil; while Germany (1773700) initiates and loses to France (1385000) on France's soil; while the United Kingdom (908371) initiates and wins against Germany (1773700) on Germany's soil; while the United States (116516) initiates and wins against Germany (1773700) on Germany's soil. There were 8,578,031 total battle-related deaths.

Estonian (Interstate War – 1918 to 1920)

Russia (8000) initiates and loses to Estonia (3600) on Estonia's soil; while Finland (150), United Kingdom (171), and France (0) initiate and win against Russia on Russia's soil. There were approximately 11,921 total battle-related deaths.

Latvian (Interstate War – 1918 to 1920)

Russia (8000) initiates and ends in a draw with Germany (1200) on Germany's soil; while Germany (750) initiates and loses to Latvia (3046) on Latvia's soil; while Russia (8000) initiates and loses to Latvia (3046) on Latvia's soil; while Estonia (1000), the United Kingdom (unknown), and France (unknown) initiate and win against Germany (1200) on Germany's soil; while Poland (unknown) initiates and wins against Russia (8000) on Russia's soil. There were approximately 13,246 total battle-related deaths.

Hungarian-Allies (Interstate War – 1919)

Czechoslovakia (Czech Republic 2000) and Romania (3000) initiate and win against Hungary (6000) on Hungary's soil. There were 11,000 total battle-related deaths.

Poland-USSR (Interstate War – 1920)

Poland (40000) initiates and wins against Russia (60000) on Russia and Poland's soil. There were 100,000 total battle-related deaths.

Greco-Turkish (Interstate War – 1919 to 1922)

Greece (30000) initiates and loses against Turkey (20000) on Greece and Turkey's soil. There were 50,000 total battle-related deaths.

France-Turkey (Interstate War – 1919 to 1921)

France (5000) initiates and results in a draw against Turkey (35000) on Turkey's soil. There were 40,000 total battle-related deaths.

Sino-Soviet (Interstate War – 1929)

Russia (Soviet Union 200) initiates and wins against China (3000) on China's soil. There were 3,200 total battle-related deaths.

Manchurian (Interstate War – 1931 to 1933)

Japan (10000) initiates and wins against China (50000) on China's soil. There were 60,000 total battle-related deaths.

Chaco (Interstate War – 1932 to 1935)

Bolivia (56661) initiates and loses against Paraguay (36000) on Bolivia and Paraguay's soil. There were 92,661 total battle-related deaths.

Saudi Arabia-Yemen (Interstate War – 1934)

Saudi Arabia (100) initiates and wins against Yemen (2000) on Yemen's soil. There were 2,100 total battle-related deaths.

Conquest (Interstate War – 1935 to 1936)

Italy (4000) initiates and wins against Ethiopia (16000) on Ethiopia's soil. There were 20,000 battle-related deaths.

Changkufeng (Interstate War – 1938)

Japan (526) initiates and loses to Russia (Soviet Union 1200) on Russia's soil. There were 1,726 total battle-related deaths.

Nomonhan (Interstate War – 1939)

Japan (20000) initiates and loses to Russia (Soviet Union 5000) on Mongolia's soil. There were 25,000 total battle-related deaths.

Russo-Finnish (Interstate War – 1939 to 1940)

Russia (Soviet Union 126875) initiates and wins against Finland (24923) on Finland's soil. There were 151,798 total battle-related deaths.

World War II (Interstate War – 1937 to 1945)

Japan (1990000) initiates and loses to China (2100000) on China's soil; while Germany (3500000) and Russia (Soviet Union 7500000) initiates and wins against Poland (320000) on Poland's soil; while United Kingdom (418765), France (213324), Canada (41992), Brazil (1000), South Africa (8700), Australia (33826), New Zealand (12200), Romania (300000), and Bulgaria (10000) initiate and win against Germany (3500000) on Germany's soil; while Germany (3500000) initiate and win against Holland (7900), Belgium(9600), and Norway (3000) on Holland, Belgium, and Norway's soil; while United Kingdom (418765) and Italy (226900) initiate and win against France (213324) on France's soil; while Canada (41992), Australia (33826), Ethiopia (5000) and New Zealand (12200) initiate and win against Italy (226900) on Italy's soil; while Germany (3500000) initiates and loses to Italy (226900) on Italy's soil; while Japan (1990000) initiates and loses against the United States (405400), the United Kingdom (418765), Canada (41992), Australia (33826), and New Zealand (12200) on Japan, the United States, and Australia's soil; Italy (226900) initiates and loses against the United Kingdom (418765), the United States (405400), and Russia (Soviet Union 7500000) on Italy and Russia's soil; while Italy (226900) and Germany (3500000) initiate and win against Greece (18300) and Yugoslavia (305000) on Greece and Yugoslavia's soil; while Hungary (136000) initiates and wins against Yugoslavia (305000) on Yugoslavia's soil; while Germany (3500000) initiates and loses against Russia (Soviet Union 7500000) and the United States (405400) on Russia and Germany's soil; while Russia (Soviet Union 7500000) initiates and wins against Finland (65000) and Japan (1990000) on Finland and Japan's soil; while Hungary (136000) and Romania (300000) initiates and loses to Russia (Soviet Union 7500000) on Russia's soil; while Romania (300000) and Bulgaria (10000) initiates and wins against Hungary (136000) on Hungary's soil; while Bulgaria (10000) initiates and loses against the United States (405400) and the United Kingdom (418765) on Germany and Italy's soil; while Mongolia (3000) initiates and wins against Japan (1990000) on Manchuria (North Korea), Mongolia, and China's soil. There were 17,634,907 total battle-related deaths.

First Kashmir (Interstate War – 1947 to 1949)

India (2500) initiates and results in a draw with Pakistan (1000) on India's soil. There were 3,500 total battle-related deaths.

Arab-Israeli (Interstate War – 1948 to 1949)

Iraq (500), Egypt (2000), Syria (1000), Lebanon (500), and Jordan (1000) initiate and lose to Israel (3000) on Palestine, Egypt, and Lebanon's soil. There were 8,000 total battle-related deaths.

Korean (Interstate War – 1950 to 1953)

North Korea (316579) initiates and results in a draw with South Korea (113248) on Republic of Korea's soil; while the United States (54487), Canada (309), Colombia (140), the United Kingdom (710), the Netherlands (111), Belgium (97), France (288), Greece (169), Ethiopia (120), Turkey (717), Thailand (114), the Philippines (92), and Australia (291) initiate and result in a draw with North Korea (316579) on North Korea's soil; while Russia (Soviet Union 299) and China (422612) initiate and result in a draw against the United States (54487) on North Korea's soil. There were 910,383 total battle-related deaths.

Off Shore Islands (Interstate War – 1954 to 1955)

China (1003) initiates and wins against Taiwan (1367) on Taiwan's soil. There were 2,370 total battle-related deaths.

Sinai (Interstate War – 1956)

The United Kingdom (22), France (10), and Israel (189) initiate against Egypt (3000); while the United Kingdom (22) and France (10) result in a draw with Egypt (3000), Israel (189) wins against Egypt (3000) on Palestine and Egypt's soil. There were 3,221 total battle-related deaths.

Soviet-Hungarian (Interstate War – 1956)

Russia (Soviet Union 1500) initiates and wins against Hungary (926) on Hungary's soil. There were 2,426 total battle-related deaths.

Taiwan Straits (Interstate War – 1958)

China (300) initiates and results in a draw with Taiwan (1500) on Taiwan's soil. There were 1,800 total battle-related deaths.

Sino-Indian (Interstate War – 1962)

China (500) initiates and wins against India (1353) on China and India's soil. There were 1,853 total battle-related deaths.

Vietnam (Interstate-War – 1965 to 1975)

The United States (58153), Thailand (351), South Korea (4687), Australia (494), and Philippines (1000) initiate and result in a draw against North Vietnam (700000) on North Vietnam, Cambodia (2500), Laos, and South Vietnam's soil; while North Vietnam (700000) initiates and wins against South Vietnam (254257) on South Vietnam's soil. There were 1,021,442 total battle-related deaths.

Second Kashmir (Interstate War – 1965)

Pakistan (3800) initiates and results in a draw against India (3261) on Pakistan and India's soil. There were 7,061 total battle-related deaths.

Six Day (Interstate War – 1967)

Israel (1000) initiates and wins against Egypt (10000) and Syria (2500), while Jordan (6100) initiates and loses against Israel (1000) on Egypt, Syria, and Jordan's soil. There were 19,600 battle-related deaths.

Second Laotian (Interstate War – 1967 to 1973)

North Vietnam (2250) initiates and results in a draw with Laos (11250) on Laos's soil. There were 13,875 total battle-related deaths.

War of Attrition (Interstate War – 1969 to 1970)

Egypt (5000) initiates and loses against Israel (368) on Egypt and Israel's soil. There were 5,368 total battle-related deaths.

Football (Interstate War – 1969)

El Salvador (700) initiates and wins against Honduras (1200) on Honduras' soil. There were 1,900 total battle-related deaths.

Communist Coalition (Interstate War – 1970 to 1971)

North Vietnam (400) initiates and wins against Cambodia (5000) on Cambodia's soil. There were 6,525 total battle-related deaths.

Bangladesh (Interstate War – 1971)

India (3241) initiates and wins against Pakistan (7982) on India and Pakistan's soil. There were 11,223 total battle-related deaths.

Yom Kippur (Interstate War – 1973)

Iraq (278), Egypt (7700), Syria (3500), Jordan (23), and Saudi Arabia (100) initiate and lose to Israel (2838) on Israel, Syria, and Egypt's soil. There were 14,439 total battle-related deaths.

Turco-Cypriot (Interstate War – 1974)

Turkey (1000) initiates and wins against Cyprus (500) on Cyprus' soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Angola (Interstate War – 1975 to 1976)

The Democratic Republic of Congo (100) and South Africa (100) initiate and lose against Cuba (1500) on Angola's soil. There were 2,700 total battle-related deaths.

Second Ogaden (Interstate War – 1977 to 1978)

Cuba (700) initiates and wins against Somalia (8000); while Somalia (8000) initiates and loses against Ethiopia (1800) on Ethiopia's soil. There were 10,500 total battle-related deaths.

Vietnam-Cambodia (Interstate War – 1977 to 1979)

Cambodia (5000) initiates and loses against Vietnam (3000) on Cambodia's soil. There are 8,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ugandan-Tanzanian (Interstate War – 1978 to 1979)

Uganda (1500) initiates and loses to Tanzania (1000); while Libya (500) initiates and loses against Uganda (1500) on Uganda's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

China-Vietnam (Interstate War – 1979)

China (13000) initiates and results in a draw against Vietnam (8000) on Vietnam's soil. There were 21,000 total battle-related deaths.

Iran-Iraq (Interstate War – 1980 to 1988)

Iraq (500000) initiates and results in a draw with Iran (750000) on Iraq and Iran's soil. There were 1,250,000 total battle-related deaths.

Falklands (Interstate War – 1982)

Argentina (746) initiates and loses against the United Kingdom (255) on United Kingdom's soil. There were 1,001 total battle-related deaths.

Lebanon (Interstate War – 1982)

Israel (455) initiates and wins against Syria (1200) on Lebanon's soil. There were 1,655 total battle-related deaths.

Aouzou Strip (Interstate War – 1986 to 1987)

Chad (1000) initiates and wins against Libya (7000) on Chad's soil. There were 8,000 total battle-related deaths.

China-Vietnam (Interstate War – 1987)

China (1800) initiates and results in a draw with Vietnam (2200) on Vietnam's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Gulf War (Interstate War – 1991)

The United States (376), Canada (0), the United Kingdom (24), France (2), Italy (0), Morocco (0), Egypt (14), Syria (0), Saudi Arabia (44), Kuwait (1000), Bahrain, Qatar (0), United Arab Emirates (6), Oman (0), Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Australia initiated and won against Iraq (40000) on Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, and Israel's soil. There were 41,466 total battle-related deaths.

Azeri-Armenian (Interstate War – 1993 to 1994)

Armenia (5500) initiates and wins against Azerbaijan (8500) on Armenia and Azerbaijan's soil. There were 14,000 total battle-related deaths.

Badme (Interstate War – 1998 to 2000)

Eritrea (50000) initiates and results in a draw with Ethiopia (70000) on Eritrea and Ethiopia's soil. There were 120,000 battle-related deaths.

Kosovo (Interstate War – 1999)

The United States (2) initiates and wins against Yugoslavia (Serbia 5000) on Serbia and Kosovo's soil. There were 5,002 total battle-related deaths.

Kargil (Interstate War – 1999)

Pakistan (698) initiates and loses to India (474) on India's soil. There were 1,172 total battle-related deaths.

Afghanistan (Interstate War – 2001)

The United States (2), Canada (0), the United Kingdom (0), France (0), and Australia (0) initiate and win against Afghanistan (4000) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 4,002 total battle-related deaths.

Iraq (Interstate War – 2003)

The United States (140), the United Kingdom (33), and Australia (0) initiate and win against Iraq (7000) on Iraq's soil. There were 7,173 total battle-related deaths.

Extra-State Wars

American-Philippine (Extrastate Colonial War – 1899 to 1902)

The Philippines (16000) initiate and lose to the United States (4500) on Philippines' soil. There were 20,500 total battle-related deaths.

French Conquest of Chad (Extrastate Imperial War – 1899 to 1900)

France (125) initiates and wins against the Rabih az-Zubayr (900) on Chad's soil. There were 1,025 total battle-related deaths.

Second Boer War (Extrastate Imperial War – 1899 to 1902)

The Boer Republic (8800) initiates and loses to the United Kingdom (22000) on South Africa's (South Africa and Swaziland) soil. There were 30,800 total battle-related deaths.

Last Ashanti (Extrastate Imperial War – 1900)

The Ashanti (1000) initiate and lose to the United Kingdom (1000) on Ghana's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Somali Rebellion (Extrastate Colonial War – 1901 to 1904)

Mohammad Abdullah Hassan's Dervishes (4000) initiate and lose against the United Kingdom (400) and Ethiopia (unknown) on Somalia, Ethiopia, and Somaliland's soil. There were approximately 4,400 total battle-related deaths.

Bailundu Revolt (Extrastate Imperial War – 1902 to 1903)

Bailundu of Angola (unknown) initiates and loses to Portugal (unknown) on Angola's soil. There were an estimated 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Kuanhama Rebellion (Extrastate Imperial War – 1902 to 1904)

Kuanhama of Angola (2000) initiates and results in a stalemate with Portugal (2000) on Angola's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

British Conquest of Kano and Sokoto (Extrastate Imperial War – 1903)

The United Kingdom (unknown) initiates and wins against Kano and Sokoto (1100) on Nigeria's soil. There were an estimated 1,100 battle-related deaths.

South West African Revolt (Extrastate Colonial War – 1904 to 1906)

Herero and Nama (11000) initiate and lose to Germany (1800) on Namibia's soil. There were 12,800 total battle-related deaths.

Second Dutch-Achinese (Extrastate Colonial War – 1904 to 1907)

Aceh (11200) initiates and loses to the Netherlands (13000) on Indonesia's soil. There were 24,200 total battle-related deaths.

Younghusband Expedition (Extrastate Imperial War – 1904)

The United Kingdom (300) initiates and wins against Tibet (2500) on China's soil. There were 2,800 total battle-related deaths.

Maji-Maji Revolt (Extrastate Colonial War – 1905 to 1906)

Maji-Maji in Tanganyika (5400) initiate and lose against Germany (3440) on Tanzania's soil. There were 8,840 total battle-related deaths.

Sokoto Uprising (Extrastate Colonial War – 1906)

Mahdist Rebels (2000) initiate and lose against the United Kingdom (80) on Nigeria's soil. There were 2,080 total battle-related deaths.

Third British-Zulu (Extrastate Colonial War – 1906)

The Zulu (2300) initiate and lose to the United Kingdom (56) on South Africa's soil. There were 2,356 total battle-related deaths.

Dembos (Extrastate Imperial War – 1907 to 1910)

Portugal (100) initiates and wins against Dembos (5000) on Angola's soil. There were 5,100 total battle-related deaths.

Anti-Foreign Revolt (Extrastate Imperial war – 1907 to 1910)

France (150) initiates and wins against Sheikh Ma Al-Ainie (3000) on Morocco's soil. There were 3,150 total battle-related deaths.

Japan-Korean Guerrillas (Extrastate Colonial War – 1907 to 1910)

Korea (17600) initiates and loses to Japan (136) on Korea's (North Korea and South Korea) soil. There were 17,736 total battle-related deaths.

French Conquest of Wadai (Extrastate Imperial War – 1909 to 1911)

France (4000) initiates and wins against the Wadai Sultanate (8000) on Chad's soil. There were 12,000 total battle-related deaths.

French-Berber (Extrastate Colonial War – 1912)

The Berbers (3400) initiate and lose to France (200) on Morocco's soil. There were 3,600 total battle-related deaths.

First Sino-Tibetan (Extrastate Colonial War – 1912 to 1913)

Tibet initiates and wins against China (2000) on China's soil. There were at least 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Moroccan Berber (Extrastate Colonial War – 1913 to 1915)

France (900), assisted by Spain (unknown), initiates and fighting falls below war levels against the Berbers (1000) on Morocco's soil. There were at least 1,900 battle-related deaths.

Moro Rebellion (Extrastate Colonial War – 1913)

The United States (50) initiates and wins against the Moro (1500) on the Philippines' soil. There were 1,550 total battle-related deaths.

Second Sino-Tibetan (Extastate Imperial War – 1918)

China (1000) initiates and results in a stalemate with Tibet (500) on China's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Caco Revolt (Extrastate Colonial War – 1918 to 1920)

The Caco Rebels (2004) initiate and lose to the United States (98) on Haiti's soil. There were 2,102 total battle-related deaths.

Third British-Afghan (Extrastate Imperial War – 1919)

Afghanistan (1000) initiates and reaches a compromise with the United Kingdom (1136) on Afghanistan's soil. There are 2,136 total battle-related deaths.

First British-Waziristan (Extrastate Imperial War – 1919 to 1920)

Waziristan (1600) initiates and loses to the United Kingdom (800) on British India's (Pakistan) soil. There were 2,400 total battle-related deaths.

Franco-Syrian (Extrastate Imperial War – 1920)

France (3500) initiates and wins against the Syrians (unknown) on Syria's soil. There were at least 3,500 battle-related deaths.

Iraqi-British (Extrastate Colonial War – 1920)

Iraq (8500) initiates and loses to the United Kingdom (1040) on Iraq's soil. There were 9,540 total battle-related deaths.

Conquest of Mongolia (Extrastate Imperial War – 1920 to 1921)

Baron von Ungern-Sternberg's White Army (1000) initiates and loses against China (4000) and the Soviet Union (Russia unknown) on Mongolia's soil. There were at least 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Rif Rebellion (Extrastate Colonial War – 1921 to 1926)

Spain (50000), assisted by France (10000), initiates and wins against the Riffs (10000) on Morocco's soil. There were 70,000 total battle-related deaths.

Moplah Rebellion (Extrastate Colonial War – 1921 to 1922)

The Muslim Moplahs (2400) initiate and lose to the United Kingdom (50) on India's soil. There were 2,450 total battle-related deaths.

Italian-Sanusi (Extrastate Colonial War – 1923 to 1931)

The Sanusi Tribe (35000) initiates and loses to Italy (5000) on Libya's soil. There were 40,000 total battle-related deaths.

Franco-Druze (Extrastate Colonial War – 1925 to 1927)

Druze (2000) initiates and loses to France (4000) on Syria and Lebanon's soil. There were 6,000 total battle-related deaths.

Yen Bai Uprising (Extrastate Colonial War – 1930 to 1931)

The Vietnamese (1000) initiate and lose to France (1) on Vietnam's soil. There were 1,001 total battle-related deaths.

Saya San's Rebellion (Extrastate Colonial War – 1930 to 1932)

The Peasant Rebels (1000) initiate and lose to the United Kingdom (140) on Burma's (Myanmar) soil. There were 1,140 total battle-related deaths.

British-Palestinian (Extrastate Colonial War – 1936)

Palestinians (2450) initiate and lose against United Kingdom (126) on British Palestine's soil. There were 2,576 total battle-related deaths.

Second British-Waziristan (Extrastate Imperial War – 1936 to 1938)

The Pathan Tribes (10000) initiate and lose to the United Kingdom (200) on India's soil. There were 10,200 total battle-related deaths.

Indonesian (Extrastate Colonial War – 1945 to 1946)

Indonesia (3600) initiates and reaches a compromise with the Netherlands (800) and the United Kingdom (1000) on Indonesia's soil. There were 5,400 total battle-related deaths.

French-Indochina (Extrastate Colonial War – 1946 to 1954)

Vietminh (175000) initiates and wins against France (94500) on North Vietnam's soil. There were 269,500 total battle-related deaths.

Third Franco-Madagascan (Extrastate Colonial War – 1947 to 1948)

Madagascar (11200) initiates and loses to France (1000) on Madagascar's soil. There were 12,200 total battle-related deaths.

Malayan Rebellion (Extrastate Colonial War – 1948-1957)

The Malayan Communists (6700) initiate and lose to the United Kingdom (2400) on Malaysia's soil. There were 9,100 total battle-related deaths.

Indo-Hyderabad (Extrastate Imperial War – 1948)

India (10) initiates and wins against Hyderabad (1200) on India's soil. There were 1,210 total battle-related deaths.

Third Sino-Tibetan (Extrastate Imperial War – 1950)

China (10000) initiates and wins against Tibet (3200) on China's soil. There were 13,200 total battle-related deaths.

Franco-Tunisian (Extrastate Colonial War – 1952 to 1954)

Tunisia (1000) initiates and wins against France (2000) on Tunisia's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

British-Mau Mau (Extrastate Colonial War – 1952 to 1956)

Mau (16500) initiates and loses to the United Kingdom (600) on Kenya's soil. There were 17,100 total battle-related deaths.

Moroccan Independence (Extrastate Colonial War – 1953 to 1956)

Morocco (1000) initiates and wins against France (2000) on Morocco's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Franco-Algerian (Extrastate Colonial War – 1954 to 1962)

Algeria (14000) initiates and wins against France (18000) on Algeria's soil. There were 32,000 total battle-related deaths.

French-Cameroon (Extrastate Colonial War – 1957 to 1958)

UPC (900) initiates and loses to France (1000) on Cameroon's soil. There were 1,900 total battle-related deaths.

Angolan-Portuguese (Extrastate Colonial War – 1961 to 1974)

Angola (25000) initiates and the war transitions into the non-state war in non-state territory called the Angola Guerilla War against Portugal (4000) on Angola's soil. There were 29,000 total battle-related deaths.

Mozambique-Portuguese (Extrastate Colonial War – 1964 to 1975)

Mozambique (10000) initiates and wins against Portugal (3500) on Mozambique's soil. There were 13,500 total battle-related deaths.

East Timorese, Phase 2 (Extrastate Imperial War – 1975 to 1976)

Indonesia (12500) initiates and the war transforms into the civil war over local issues called the East Timorese War, Phase 3 against the Fretilin & UDT (20000) on East Timor's soil. There were 32,500 total battle-related deaths.

Namibian (Extrastate Colonial War – 1975 to 1988)

South Africa (1100) initiates and loses to SWAPO-Namibia (19000) on Namibia's soil. There were 20,100 total battle-related deaths.

Western Saharan (Extrastate Imperial War – 1975 to 1983)

Polisario (4000), assisted by Algeria (500), initiates and fighting falls below war levels against Morocco (9500) and Mauritania (2000) on Morocco and Mauritania's soil. There were 16,000 total battle-related deaths.

Khmer Insurgency (Extrastate Imperial War – 1979 to 1989)

Vietnam (25300), assisted by Cambodia (15000), initiates and the war transforms in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Cambodian Civil War against the Khmer Rouge (unknown) on Cambodia, Thailand (unknown), and Vietnam's soil. There were at least 40,300 total battle-related deaths.

Soviet Quagmire (Extrastate Imperial War – 1980 to 1989)

The Muhajadin (50000) initiate and the war transforms into the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Afghan Mujahideen Uprising against the Soviet Union (Russia 40000) and Afghanistan (30000) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 120,000 total battle-related deaths.

First PKK in Iraq (Extrastate Imperial War – 1991 to 1992)

Turkey (300) initiates and results in a stalemate against the PKK in Iraq (2000) on Iraq's soil. There were 2,300 total battle-related deaths.

Second PKK in Iraq (Extrastate Imperial War – 1997)

Turkey (100) initiates and results in a stalemate against the PKK in Iraq (2500) on Iraq's soil. There were 2,600 total battle-related deaths.

Al Aqsa Intifada (Extrastate Colonial War – 2000 to 2003)

The Palestinians (3400) initiate and lose against Israel (900) on Israel and Palestine's soil. There were 4,500 total battle-related deaths.

Afghan Resistance (Extrastate Imperial War – 2001 to 2007 (Ongoing))

The United States (552), France (12), Australia (6), Germany (25), the United Kingdom (110), Canada (88), and Afghanistan (1600) initiate, and the war is ongoing as of 12/31/2007 against al-Qaeda and Taliban (12000) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 14,393 total battle-related deaths as of 12/31/2007.

Iraqi Resistance (Extrastate Imperial war – 2003 to 2007 (Ongoing))

The United States (3985), Australia (1), and the United Kingdom (143); assisted by the Netherlands (2), Spain (11), Poland (23), Italy (33), Ukraine (18), Iraq (10800), and South Korea (1); initiate and the war is ongoing as of 12/31/2007 against al Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance (20000) on Iraq's soil. There were 35,017 total battle-related deaths.

Intra-State Wars

North American Wars

Second Yaqui (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1899 to 1900)

Yaqui Indians (1100) initiate and lose to Mexico (80) on Mexico's soil. There were 1,180 total battle-related deaths.

Quintana Roo War (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1899 to 1901)

Mexico (2000) initiates and wins against the Mayan Cruzob (estimated 300) on Mexico's soil. There were approximately 2,300 total battle-related deaths.

Bluefields Insurrection (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1909 to 1910)

Estradistas (unknown) initiate and win against Nicaragua (unknown) on Nicaragua's soil. There were 1,192 total battle-related deaths.

Third Mexican (Intrastate for Central Control – 1910 to 1914)

The Liberals and radicals (60000), aided by the United States (22), initiate and win against Mexico (90000) on Mexico's soil. There were 150,002 total battle-related deaths.

Cuban Black Uprising (Intrastate over Local Issues – 1912)

Partido Independiente de Colar (1000) initiates and loses against Cuba (50) on Cuba's soil. There were 1,050 total battle-related deaths.

Fourth Mexican (Intrastate for Central Control – 1914 to 1920)

Conventionists (60000) initiate and lose against Mexico (90000) and the United States (estimated 1560) on Mexico's soil. There were approximately 151,560 total battle-related deaths.

De la Hureta Rebellion (Intrastate for Central Control – 1923 to 1924)

Huerta-led Rebels (unknown) initiate and lose to Mexico (unknown) on Mexico's soil. There were 7,000 total battle-related deaths.

Honduran Conservative War (Intrastate for Central Control – 1924)

Conservatives, aided by Revolutionary Liberals, (1,000) initiate and win against Honduras (2,000) on Honduras' soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Cristeros Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1926 to 1929)

Cristeros (35000) initiates and results in a compromise with Mexico (55000) on Mexico's soil. There were 90,000 total battle-related deaths.

Escobar Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1929)

Escobar-led Rebels (1000) initiate and lose to Mexico (1000) on Mexico's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Matanza (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1932)

Leftists (2500) initiate and lose to El Salvador (100) on El Salvador's soil. There were 2,600 total battle-related deaths.

Costa Rica (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1948)

The National Union Party (PUN); supported by the Army of National Liberation, and Caribbean Legion (100); initiates and wins against Costa Rica (1500) on Costa Rica's soil. There were 1,600 total battle-related deaths.

Cuban Revolution (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1958 to 1959)

Cuba (2000) initiates and loses against the Fidelistas (1000) on Cuba's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Dominican Republic (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1965)

The Leftists (600) initiate and fighting continues below war levels with the Dominican Republic (825) and the United States (44) on Dominican Republic's soil. There were 1,469 total battle-related deaths.

First Guatemala (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1966-1968)

Guatemala (1000) initiates and wins, along with the United States (28), against the Leftists (1400) on Guatemala's soil. There were 2,428 total battle-related deaths.

Second Guatemala (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1970 to 1971)

Guatemala (estimated 50) initiates and wins against the Leftists (estimated 950) on Guatemala's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Guatemala (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1978 to 1983)

Guatemala (4200) initiates and wins against the Leftists and Mayans (17500) on Guatemala's soil. There were 21,700 total battle-related deaths.

Sandinista Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1978 to 1979)

Sandinistas (2000) initiate and win against Nicaragua (1000) on Nicaragua's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

El Salvador (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1979 to 1992)

Salvadorian Democratic Front Forces (14000) initiate and result in a compromise with El Salvador (10000) on El Salvador's soil. There were 24,000 total battle-related deaths.

Contra (Intrastate War for Central Control - 1982 to 1988)

Contras (25250) initiate and result in a stalemate with Nicaragua (7150) on Nicaragua's soil. There were 32,400 total battle-related deaths.

Fourth Guatemala (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1987 to 1990)

Guatemala (3000) initiates and wins against the Leftists (6000) on Guatemala's soil. There were 9,000 total battle-related deaths.

South American Wars

Sixth Colombian (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1899 to 1902)

The Liberals (53000); assisted by Venezuela (estimated 140) and Ecuador (estimated 100); initiate and lose to Colombia (47000) on Colombia's soil. There were an estimated 100,240 total battle-related deaths.

Fifth Venezuelan (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1901 to 1903)

The Matos-led Rebels (unknown) initiate and lose to Venezuela (unknown) on Venezuela's soil. There were 12,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Uruguay (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1904)

The Blancos (700) initiate and lose against Uruguay (900) on Uruguay's soil. There are 1,600 total battle-related deaths.

Paraguay (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1911 to 1912)

The Radical Liberals (unknown) initiate and win against Paraguay and the Jaristas (unknown) on Paraguay's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ecuadorian Generals (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1912)

The Alfaristas (unknown) initiate and lose against Ecuador (unknown) on Ecuador's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ecuadorian Civil (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1913 to 1916)

The Conchistas (unknown) initiate and lose against Ecuador (unknown) on Ecuador's soil. There were 7,000 total battle-related deaths.

Contestado Rebellion (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1914 to 1915)

Brazil (1000) initiates and wins against the Fanaticos (6000) on Brazil's soil. There were 7,000 total battle-related deaths.

Aprista Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1932)

The Aprista Rebels (1100) initiate and lose to Peru (110) on Peru's soil. There were 1,210 total battle-related deaths.

Paulista Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1932)

The Paulistas (2200) initiate and lose to Brazil (1050) on Brazil's soil. There were 3,250 total battle-related deaths.

Paraguay (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1947)

The Leftists (2500) initiate and lose to Paraguay (1500) on Paraguay's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Seventh Colombian (La Violencia) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1948 to 1953)

The Liberals (19200) initiate and lose to Colombia (7200) and the Conservative Guerrillas (9600) on Colombia's soil. There were 36,000 total battle-related deaths.

Bolivian (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1952)

The Leftists (unknown) initiate and win against Bolivia (unknown) on Bolivia's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

La Violencia Second Wave (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1955 to 1962)

Colombia (unknown) initiates and war falls below war levels against the Liberal Guerrillas (unknown) on Colombia's soil. There were 14,000 total battle-related deaths.

Argentine Military (Anti-Peron Revolts, or Liberating Revolution) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1955)

The Army and Navy Rebels (unknown) initiate and win against Argentina (unknown) on Argentina's soil. There were 2,100 total battle-related deaths.

Chilean Coup (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1973)

The Military Rebels (200) initiate and win against Chile (3000) on Chile's soil. There were 3,200 total battle-related deaths.

Argentine Leftists (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1975 to 1976)

The Montoneros and Ejercito Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP 4000) initiate and lose against Argentina (470) on Argentina's soil. There were 4,470 total battle-related deaths.

Shining Path (Intrastate war for Central Control – 1982 to 1992)

The Shining Path (10466) initiate and lose to Peru (2242) on Peru's soil. There were 12,708 total battle-related deaths.

Eighth Colombian (Drug) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1988-2014)

The Leftist Rebels and Drug Cartels (20778) initiate and the war is still ongoing as of 2014 against Colombia (10181) and Right-Wing Militias (3068) on Colombia's soil. There were 34,027 battle-related deaths as of 2014.

European Wars

Ilinden (IMRO Revolts, or Macedonian Struggle) (Intrastate War for Independence – 1902 to 1903)

IMRO Rebels, assisted by Bulgarian and Serbian Volunteers (1500), initiate and lose to the Ottoman Empire (Macedonia) on the Ottoman Empire's (Macedonia) soil. There were 6,000 total battle-related deaths. Not Coded.

Bloody Sunday (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1906)

Russia (2300) initiates and wins against the Workers and Peasants (3000). There were 5,300 total battle-related deaths.

Romanian Peasant Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1907)

The Peasants (unknown) initiate and lose to Romania (unknown) on Romania's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Albanian Revolt (Intrastate War for Autonomy and Independence – 1910 to 1912)

The Albanian Nationalists (6300) initiate, and the war transforms into the First Balkan War with the Ottoman Empire (Albania 5000) on the Ottoman Empire's (Albania's) soil. There were an estimated 11,300 total battle-related deaths.

Russian Civil (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1917 to 1920)

The Anti-Bolsheviks (325000); assisted by Finland (50), France (50), Italy (unknown), Greece (300), Japan (1500), Lithuania (unknown), Poland (unknown), Romania (unknown), Serbia (unknown), Czechoslovakia (3200), the United States (275), and the United Kingdom (350); initiate and lose to Russia (702000) on Russia's soil. There were 1,032,725 total battle-related deaths.

Finnish Civil (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1918)

Finnish Communists (17500), assisted by Russia (400), initiate and lose to Finland (5300) and Germany (950) on Finland's soil. There were 24,150 total battle-related deaths.

Western Ukrainian (Ukrainian-Polish) (Intrastate Regional Internal War – 1918 to 1919)

The Ukrainian Poles, assisted by Poland (1000), initiate and the war transforms into the Russo-Polish Interstate War against Ukraine and Western Ukraine (1500) on Ukraine's soil. There were 2,500 total battle-related deaths.

Spartacist Rising (German Revolution) (Intrastate Inter-Communal War – 1919)

The Socialists (unknown) initiate and lose to the German Freikorps (unknown) on Germany's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Hungary's Red and White Terror (Hungarian) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1919 to 1920)

The Anti-Communists (500) initiate and win against Hungary (1000) on Hungary's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Green Rebellion (Tambov Rebellion, or Antonov's Mutiny) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1920 to 1921)

The Peasants in Tambov (7500) initiate and lose to the Soviet Russian Republic (Russia 1700) on Russia's soil. There were 9,200 total battle-related deaths.

Italian Fascist (Intrastate Inter-Communal War – 1920 to 1922)

The Blackshirts (300) initiate and win against the Leftists (3000) on Italy's soil. There were 3,300 total battle-related deaths.

Kronstadt Rebellion (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1921)

The Sailors (2700) initiate and lose to Soviet Russia (1900) on Soviet Russia's soil. There were 4,600 total battle-related deaths.

Agrarian Rising (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1923)

The Agrarian League (unknown) initiates and loses to Bulgaria (unknown) on Bulgaria's soil. There are 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Spain-Miners (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1934)

The Asturian Miners (1051) initiate and lose to Spain (284) on Spain's soil. There were 1,335 total battle-related deaths.

Spanish Civil (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1936 to 1939)

The Fascists (110000); aided by Germany (300), Italy (9800), and Portugal (8000); initiate and win against Spain (175000); aided by the International Brigades (6100) and Soviet Union (Russia 158); on Spain's soil. There were 309,358 total battle-related deaths.

Greek Civil (Intrastate War for Central Control - 1944 to 1945)

The Communists (1000) initiate and lose to Greece (500), aided by the United Kingdom (237), on Greece's soil. There were 1,737 total battle-related deaths.

Polish Ukrainians (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1945 to 1947)

The Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA 8700) initiates and loses to Poland (8100), aided by the Soviet Union (Russia 5000), on Poland's soil. There were 21,800 total battle-related deaths.

Ukrainian Partisans (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1945 to 1947)

The Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA 56600) initiates and loses to the Soviet Union (Russia 25000) on Russia's soil. There were 81,600 total battle-related deaths.

Forest Brethren (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1945 to 1949)

The Baltic Partisans (30000) initiate and lose to the Soviet Union (Russia 20000) on Russia's soil. There were 50,000 total battle-related deaths.

Greek Civil – Round Three (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1946 to 1949)

The Communists (50000) initiate and lose to Greece (17970), assisted by the United Kingdom, on Greece's soil. There were 67,970 total battle-related deaths.

Romania (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1989)

The Anti-Ceaucescu Rebels (unknown) initiate and win against Romania (unknown) on Romania's soil. There were 1,100 total battle-related deaths.

Georgia-South Ossetia (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1991 to 1992)

Georgia (unknown) initiates and results in a compromise with South Ossetia (unknown) on Georgia's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Croatian Independence (Intrastate for Independence – 1991 to 1992)

Yugoslavia (Serbia unknown), initiates and reaches a settlement (lose) with Croatia (unknown) on Croatia's soil. There were 10,000 battle-related deaths.

Georgia (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1991 to 1992)

The Reform Movement (unknown) initiates and wins against Georgia (unknown) on Georgia's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Nogorno-Karabakh (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1991 to 1993)

Nagorno-Karabakh, assisted by Armenia (3000), initiate and the war transforms into the inter-state war called Azeri-Armenian War against Azerbaijan (4000) on Azerbaijan's soil. There were 7,000 total battle-related deaths.

Dniestrain Independence (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1991 to 1992)

Moldova (unknown) initiates and results in a compromise with Dniestria (unknown) on Moldova's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Abkhazia Revolt (Intrastate War for Secession – 1992 to 1994)

Georgia (5000) initiates and loses (partially) to Abkhazia (3000) on Georgia's soil. There were 8,000 total battle-related deaths.

Bosnian-Serb Rebellion (Intrastate War for Secession – 1992 to 1995)

The Bosnian Serbs (14237), assisted by Croatia (6689), initiate and lose to Bosnia (28027), Croatia (6689), and the United States (0) on Bosnia-Herzegovina's soil. There were 48,953 total battle-related deaths.

First Chechnya (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1994 to 1996)

Chechnya (6000) initiates and wins against Russia (Soviet Union 4000) on Russia's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Croatia-Krajina (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1995)

Krajinian Serbs (unknown) initiate and lose to Croatia (unknown) on Croatia's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Kosovo Independence (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1998 to 1999)

Yugoslavia (Serbia 400) initiates and the war transforms into the inter-state war called War for Kosovo against Kosovo (800) on Serbia and Kosovo's Soil. There were 1,200 total battle-related deaths.

Second Chechen (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1999 to 2003)

The Chechen Rebels (International Mujahideen 15000) initiate and lose to Russia (5000) on Russia's soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ukraine Separatists (Intrastate War for Secession – 2014)

The Ukraine Separatists (unknown) initiate and there is currently no outcome against Ukraine (890) on Ukraine's soil. There are at least 1000 total battle-related deaths

Middle East and North African Wars

Third Yemeni Imamate Rebellion (Intrastate War over Taxation, Religion, and Independence – 1902 to 1906)

The Ottoman Empire (Turkey 30000) initiates and ends in a stalemate against the Zaidi Imamate and Zaraniq Tribe (15000) on the Ottoman Empire's (Saudi Arabia and Yemen) soil. There were 45,000 total battle-related deaths.

Saudi Revolt (Intrastate War for Control of Province (Territory) – 1904)

The Ottoman Empire (Turkey 1500), assisted by Muhamad Ibn Rashid (300 to 500), initiates and reached a negotiated settlement with Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahim bin al Saud (200 to 1000) on Saudi Arabia's soil. There were 2,500 total battle-related deaths.

Hafiziyya Uprising (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1907 to 1908)

Mulai el-Hafid-led Forces (unknown), assisted by Bu Himara-led Forces (unknown), initiate and win against Morocco (unknown) and France (unknown) on Morocco's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Iranian Constitution War (Lesser Despotism, or Constitutional Revolution) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1908 to 1909)

Iran (unknown), assisted by Russia (unknown) and Shahsevan (unknown), initiate and lose to the Constitutionalists (unknown), Bakhtiyaris (unknown), and Transcaucasians (Aggregate unknown) on Iran's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Asir-Yemen Revolt (Intrastate War for Secession, Local Issues (Rulership), and Religion (Sharia Law) – 1909 to 1911)

The Ottoman Empire (unknown), assisted by Grand Sherif-led Bedouins (unknown), initiates and results in a stalemate with Zaraniq Tribe (unknown), Sayyid Muhammad al-Idrisi (unknown), and Imam Yayha Muhammad Hamid al-Din (unknown) on Yemen's Soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Hawran Druze Rebellion (Intrastate War over Disarmament – 1910)

The Ottoman Empire (Turkey 18 to 100) initiates and wins against the Druzes (1000) and Druze-allied Bedouins (unknown) on Syria's soil. There were approximately 1,100 battle-related deaths.

Gilan Marxist Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1920 to 1921)

The Jangalis (unknown), assisted by Russia (unknown) and Mazandaran Rebels (unknown), initiate and lose to Iran (unknown), assisted by the United Kingdom (unknown), on Iran's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Simko Rebellion (Intrastate War for Independence – 1921 to 1922)

The Shikak Kurds (935) initiate and lose to Iran (1065) on Iran's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Shaikh Said's Rebellion (Intrastate War over Religion and Independence - 1925)

The Zaza Kurds (somewhat less than 3000) initiate and lose against Turkey (somewhat more than 2000) on Turkey's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ikhwan Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1929 to 1930)

Saudi Arabia (unknown) initiates and wins against Ikhwan (unknown) on Saudi Arabia's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ararat Revolt (Agri Rebellion) (Intrastate War for Independence – 1930)

Turkey (unknown) initiates and wins against Kurmanci-speaking Kurds (unknown) on Turkey's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Dersim Revolt (Seyh Riza Rebellion) (Intrastate War for Identity – 1937 to 1938)

Dersim Kurds (1000) initiate and lose to Turkey (200) on Turkey's soil. There were 1,200 battle-related deaths.

Sanaa Revolt (Yemeni Imamate) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1948)

The Pro-Ahmed Forces (unknown) initiate and win against Yemen (Pro-Waziri Forces) on Yemen's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Lebanese War (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1958)

Lebanon (unknown); assisted by the United States (1), Lebanese Gendarmerie (unknown), Syrian Socialist National Party (unknown), Moghabghab-led Loyalists (unknown), Kata'ib (unknown), and Tashnaq (100); initiates and results in a stalemate against Syria (United Arab Republic 1000) and the United National Front (Aggregate unknown) on Lebanon's soil. There were 2,500 total battle-related deaths.

Mosul Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1959)

The Second Division-Pro-Western Faction (unknown) initiates and loses to Iraq (unknown), assisted by the Kurds (Aggregate unknown) and the Communists (Aggregate unknown), on Iraq's soil. There were 1,200 total battle-related deaths.

First Iraqi Kurds (Intrastate War for Autonomy and Independence – 1961 to 1963)

The Barzani-led Kurdish Tribes (unknown), assisted by the Kurdish Democratic Party (unknown), initiate and results in a stalemate with Iraq (4000), Syria (unknown), and Jash (Aggregate unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 8,000 total battle-related deaths.

Algerian Revolution (Intrastate War for Central Control - 1962)

The External Faction (unknown), assisted by the National Liberation Army (unknown), initiates and wins against Algeria (Internal Faction unknown) on Algeria's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

North Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1962 to 1970)

The Royalists (unknown), assisted by the Third Force/YRF (unknown), initiate and lose to the Yemen Arab Republic (unknown), assisted by Egypt (26000) and the Popular Resistance Force (unknown), on Yemen's soil. There were 53,500 total battle-related deaths.

First South Sudan (Anya Nya Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Secession – 1963 to 1972)

Anya Nya (unknown) initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with Sudan (unknown) and Egypt (unknown) on Sudan's soil. There were 100,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Iraqi Kurds (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1965 to 1966)

Iraq (2000), assisted by Jash (unknown), initiates and reached a negotiated settlement with KDP (Barzani unknown) and KDP (Talibani-Ahmad unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Iraqi Kurds (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1968 to 1970)

The Kurdish Democratic Party (Barzani unknown) initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with Iraq (2000), Jash (unknown), and the Kurdish Democratic Party (Talibani-Ahmed unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Black September (Jordanian Civil) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1970)

Jordan (750) initiates and reaches a stalemate with Syria (100) and the Palestinians (Aggregate 900) on Jordan's soil. There were 1,750 total battle-related deaths.

Fourth Iraqi Kurds (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1974 to 1975)

The Kurdish Democratic Party (Barzani 2000), assisted by Iran (unknown) and the Iranian Kurds (unknown), initiate and lose to Iraq (2500), assisted by Jash (unknown), on Iraq's soil. There were 4,500 total battle-related deaths.

Second Lebanese (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1975 to 1976)

Phalange (unknown); assisted by Tigers (unknown), Zgharta Liberation Army (unknown), Order of Maronite Monks (unknown), Guardians of the Cedars (unknown), Al Tanzim (unknown), Lebanese Forces (unknown), Christian Lebanese Army Forces (Aggregate unknown), and Syria (unknown); initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with the Lebanese National Movement (unknown), Fateh (unknown), Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (unknown), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (unknown), Arab Liberation Front (unknown), Popular Struggle Front (unknown), Popular Resistance (unknown), Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (General Committee unknown), Lebanese Arab Army (unknown), Palestinian Liberation Army (unknown), and Sa'iqa (unknown) on Lebanon's soil. There were 15,000 total battle-related deaths.

Iranian Islamic Revolution (Overthrow of the Shah) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1978 to 1979)

Mujahideen e-Kalk (unknown), assisted by Fedayeen Kalk (less than 22) and Pro-Khomeini Rebels (unknown), initiates and win against Iran (500) on Iran's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Anti-Khomeini Coalition (Intrastate War for Central Control - 1979 to 1983)

Iran (3000) initiates and wins against Mujahideen e-Kalk (1000), Fedayeen Kalk (2000), and the Kurdish Democratic Party of Iran (4000) on Iran's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Hama Uprising (Muslim Brotherhood Rebellion) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1982)

Muslim Brotherhood (2000) initiates and loses to Syria (1000) on Syria's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Fourth Lebanese (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1983 to 1984)

Hezbollah (unknown) and the Progressive Socialist Party (unknown); assisted by Amal (unknown), the Palestinians (Aggregate unknown), Iran (unknown), and Syria (unknown); initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with Lebanon (unknown), Lebanese Forces (unknown), the United States (264), and France (74) on Lebanon's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second South Sudan (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1983 to 2002)

The 105th Battalion at Bor (unknown) and Anya Nya II (unknown); assisted by the Sudan People's Liberation Army (Garang unknown), Uganda (unknown), Darfur Militiatas (Aggregate unknown), Sudan Alliance Forces (unknown), and Beja Congress Force (unknown); initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with Sudan (unknown), Libya (unknown), Murahileen (unknown), Mundari Tribe (Aggregate unknown), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (unknown), Sudan People's Liberation Army (Nasir unknown), Western Bank Nile Front (unknown), Lord's Resistance Army (unknown), South Sudan Defense Force (unknown), and South Sudan Unity Movement (unknown) on Sudan's soil. There were 100,000 total battle-related deaths.

Fifth Iraqi Kurds (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1985 to 1988)

Iraq (unknown), assisted by Jash (unknown), initiates and wins against the Kurdish Democratic Party (unknown), Patriotic Union of Kurdestan (unknown), Iraqi Communist Party (unknown), Socialist party of Kurdistan-Iraq (unknown), and Iran (unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

South Yemen (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1986)

The Yemen People's Republic (South Yemen unknown) initiate and lose to the Hard-line Politburo Faction (unknown) on Yemen's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Fifth Lebanese (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1989 to 1990)

Lebanon (unknown) initiates and loses to the Lebanese Forces (unknown), Lebanese Armed Forces (Lahoud Faction unknown), the Progressive Socialist Party (unknown), and Syria (400) on Lebanon's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Iraqi-Shiite Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1991)

The Shiites (Aggregate unknown), assisted by the Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq (unknown), initiate and lose to Iraq (unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Sixth Iraqi Kurds Rebellion (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1991)

The Kurdish Democratic Party (unknown), assisted by the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (unknown) and Jash Defectors (unknown), initiate and reach a stalemate with Iraq (unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Turkey-PKK (Intrastate for Independence – 1991 to 1999)

Turkey (4819) initiates and wins against the Kurdistan Workers Party (23238) on Turkey's soil. There were 28,000 total battle-related deaths.

SPLM/A Division (Dinka-Nuer) (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1991 to 1992)

The Sudanese People's Liberation Army (Nasir unknown), assisted by Anya Nya II (unknown), initiate and conflict continues below for war levels against the Sudan People's Liberation Army (Garang unknown) on Sudan's soil. There were 1,200 total battle-related deaths.

Algeria's Islamic Front (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1992 to 2002)

The Armed Islamic Movement (unknown); assisted by the Armed Islamic Group (unknown), Movement for the Islamic State (unknown), Islamic Salvation Army (unknown), and Salafi Group for Preaching and Combat (unknown); initiates and conflict continues below war levels against Algeria (5000) on Algeria's soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

South Yemeni Secessionist Revolt (Intrastate War for Secession – 1994)

Yemen (unknown); assisted by Hashid Militia (unknown), Hassani-led Forces (unknown), and Afghanis (unknown); initiates and wins against South Yemen (more than 1226) on Yemen's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Iraqi Kurds Internecine (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1994 to 1995)

Islamic Movement of Kurdistan (unknown), assisted by the Kurdish Democratic Party (unknown), initiates and results in a stalemate with Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Seventh Iraqi Kurds (Intrastate over Territory (Control of Kurdish No-Fly Zone) – 1996)

Iraq (unknown) and the Kurdish Democratic Party (unknown) initiate and results in a stalemate with the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (unknown) and Iraqi National Congress (200) on Iraq's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Iraqi Kurds Internecine (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1997)

The Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (unknown) initiates and results in a stalemate with the Kurdish Democratic Party (unknown) on Iraq's soil. There were 1,200 total battle-related deaths.

Darfur Rebellion (Intrastate War over Resource Allocation – 2003 to 2006)

The Darfur Liberation Front (unknown); assisted by the Sudanese Liberation Army (AW unknown), Sudanese Liberation Army (G-19 unknown), and the Justice and Equality Movement (unknown); initiates and fighting continues below war levels against Sudan (unknown), Chad (unknown), and Janjaweed (unknown) on Sudan's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Al-Houthi Rebellion (First Yemeni Cleric) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2004 to 2005)

Yemen (unknown) initiates and wins against the Houthi Rebels (unknown) on Yemen's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Al-Houthi Rebellion (Second Yemeni Clerics) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2007 to 2008)

The Houthi Rebels (unknown) initiate and results in a stalemate against Yemen (1700-2000) and Anti-Houthi Tribal Levies (unknown) on Yemen's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Iraqi-Sunni Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2010 to Present [2015])

Iraqi Sunnis (Aggregate unknown) initiate and war continues as of 2015 against Iraq (unknown) and the United States (66) on Iraq's soil. There were 13,000 total battle-related deaths as of 2015.

Libyan Civil (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2011)

The National Liberation Army (Aggregate 4500); assisted by the United States (0), the United Kingdom (0), Canada (0), France (0), Italy (0), and Spain (0); initiates and wins against Libya (4500) on Libya's soil. There were 9,000 total battle-related deaths.

Sudan Revolutionary Front Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2011 to Present [2015])

Sudan (unknown) initiates and the war is ongoing as of 2015 against the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North (unknown), Justice and Equality Movement (unknown), Sudanese Liberation

Army al-Nur (unknown), Sudanese Liberation Army Minnawi (unknown), and Beja Congress Forces (unknown) on Sudan's soil. There were 3,500 total battle-related deaths.

Syrian Arab Spring (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2011 to Present [2015])

Syria (45385); Shabbiha Militias (Aggregate 17311) and Hezbollah (640); initiates and the war is ongoing as of 2015 against the Syrian Rebel Groups (Aggregate 38325) on Syria's soil. There were 101,661 total battle-related deaths.

South Sudan (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2013 to Present [2015])

South Sudan (unknown); assisted by Uganda (unknown), South Sudanese Liberation Movement/Army (unknown), Sudanese People's Liberation Army-North (unknown), and the Justice and Equality Movement (unknown); initiate and the war is still ongoing as of 2015 against the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Opposition (unknown) and Nuer White Army (unknown) on South Sudan's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

ISIS-al Nusra Front (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 2014)

The Islamic State (unknown) initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with Jabhat al-Nusra (unknown) on Syria's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Al-Houthi Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2014 to Present [2015])

The Houthi Rebels (4000) initiate and the war is ongoing as of 2015 against Yemen (600) and the Salafist Tribes on Yemen's (unknown) soil. There were 4,600 total battle-related deaths.

IS-YPG (Kobane) (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 2014 to Present [2015])

The Islamic State (600) initiates and the war is ongoing as of 2015 against the People's Protection Units (537) and Kurdistan Worker's Party (unknown) on Syria's soil. There were 1,200 total battle-related deaths.

Rada'a (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 2014 to Present [2015])

Houthis (1000) initiate and the war is still ongoing as of 2015 against Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (300-400) and Tribal Allies (unknown) on North Yemen's soil. There were 1,200 total battle-related deaths.

Asia and Oceania Wars

First Nationalist Revolution (Xinhai Revolution) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1911)

The Republicans (unknown) initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with China (unknown) on China's soil. There were more than 6,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Nationalist Revolution (Summer Revolution) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1913)

China (unknown) initiate and wins against the Republicans (unknown) on China's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

China Pai Ling (White Wolf, or Bai Lang Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Local Issues (Peasant Revolt) – 1914)

The Bai Lang-led Rebels (unknown) initiate and lose to China (unknown) on China's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Anti-Monarchy (Third Revolution) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1915 to 1916)

The National Protection Army (2000) initiates and wins against China (2000) on China's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Russian Turkestan Revolt (Anti-Conscription Revolts) (Intrastate War over Conscription – 1916 to 1917)

The Turkestan (Tashkent) Rebels (unknown); assisted by the Kazakh (unknown), and Uzbek Rebels (unknown); initiate and lose to Russia (97) on Russia's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Yunnan-Sichuan (Intrastate Regional War – 1917)

The Sichuan Military (unknown) initiates and wins against Yunnan (unknown) and Guizhou (unknown) on China's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Southern China Revolt (North-South, or Fourth Revolution) (Intra-state War for Central Control – 1917 to 1918)

China (unknown) initiates and results in a stalemate against the Constitution Protection Army (unknown) on China's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Second Yunnan-Sichuan (Intrastate Regional War – 1920)

Sichuan (unknown) initiates and wins against the Yunnan-Guizhou Forces (unknown) on China's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Zhili-Anfu (First Warlord) (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1920)

The Zhili Faction (unknown), assisted by Fengtien Factions (unknown), initiates and wins against the An-Fu Faction (unknown) on China's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Basmachi Rebellion (Intrastate War for Independence and Religion (Sharia law) – 1920 to 1924)

Soviet Russia (unknown) initiates and wins against Basmachi (unknown) on Russia's soil. There were 3,500 total battle-related deaths.

First Zhili-Fengtien (Second Chinese Warlord) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1922)

China (Fengtien Faction 2500) initiates and loses to the Zhili Faction (2500) on China's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Afghan Anti-Reform (Khost Rebellion) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1924 to 1925)

The Khost Rebels (Mangal Tribe 300) initiate and lose to Afghanistan (671) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 1,100 total battle-related deaths.

Second Zhili-Fengtien (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1924)

China (Zhili Faction unknown) initiates and loses to the Fengtien (unknown) and An-Fu Forces (unknown) on China's soil. There were 8,000 total battle-related deaths.

Labrang (Golok Tibetan-Gansu Muslim) (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1925 to 1926)

The Golok Tibetans (unknown) initiate and lose to the Gansu Muslims (unknown) on China's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Anti-Fengtien (Third Chinese Warlord) (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1925 to 1926)

Guominjun (unknown) and Guo Songling-led Forces (unknown) initiate and the war transforms into the intra-state war for central-control called the Chinese Northern Expedition against the Fengtien Army (unknown), Armed Forces under Wu Peifu (unknown), and the Red Spear Society (unknown) on China's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Chinese Northern Expedition (Intrastate for Central Control – 1926 to 1928)

Guomindang (8460) and Guominjun (unknown) initiate and win against China (Fengtien and Zhili Factions 2500-5000) and Yen Xishan-led Forces (4300) on China's soil. There were 65,000 total battle-related deaths.

First KMT-CCP (Nanchang, Autumn Harvest, and Canton Uprisings) (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1927)

The Chinese Communist Party (unknown) initiates and loses to Guomindang (unknown) on China's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Gansu Muslim Revolt (Intrastate War for Territory (Control of Gansu) – 1928 to 1929)

The Gansu Muslims (unknown) initiate and the war is absorbed into the intra-state war for central control called the Central Plains War (Intra-Kuomintang) against China (unknown) on China's soil. There were 20,000 battle-related deaths.

Second Afghan Anti-Reform War (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1928 to 1929)

The Shinwari Rebels (unknown); assisted by Habibullahor Bacha-i-Saqao-led Tajiks (3750), Khugiani Rebels (unknown) and the Army of Islam (unknown); initiate and lose to Afghanistan (Nadir Khan unknown), Ahmanullah Tribal Loyalists (unknown), Ghulum Nabi Khan-led Forces (unknown), and Nadir Khan-led Tribal Levies (unknown) on China's soil. There were 7,500 total battle-related deaths.

Central Plains (Intra-Kuomintang) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1929 to 1930)

China (37500) initiates and wins against the Guominjun (unknown), Yan Xishan-led Troops (unknown), Guangxi Clique (unknown), and Reorganizationists (unknown) on China's soil. There were 100,000 total battle-related deaths.

Campaign against Ibrahim Beg (Intrastate War for Secession – 1930 to 1931)

Afghanistan (700) initiates and wins against the Army of Islam (unknown) on Afghanistan's soil. There were more than 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Chinese Civil Phase 1 (Encirclement Campaigns and Long March) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1930 to 1936)

China (unknown) initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army (unknown) on China's soil. There were 400,000 total battle-related deaths.

Xinjian Muslim (Intrastate Regional War – 1931 to 1934)

The Kumulliks (unknown); assisted by Ma Zhongying-led Hui (unknown), Ma Zhancang-led Forces (unknown), Temur-led Forces (unknown), and Khotanlik Amirs (unknown); initiate and lose to Xinjiang (unknown) and the Soviet Union (unknown) on China's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Mongolian Armed Uprising (Shambala) (Intrastate War over Religion (Supression) and Collectivization – 1932)

The Buddhist Rebels (1400) initiate and lose to Mongolia (unknown); assisted by the Soviet Union (Russia unknown) on Mongolia's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Xinjian Hui-Uyghur (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1933 to 1934)

Temur-led Uyghurs (unknown) and Kirgiz (unknown); assisted by Khotanlik Uyghurs (unknown); initiate and lose to Zhancang-led Hui (unknown) and Ma Zhongling-led Hui (unknown) on China's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Fukien Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1933 to 1934)

China (unknown) initiates and wins against the Nineteenth Route Army (unknown) on China's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

KMT-CCP Clashes (1939 Clashes, Subei Crisis, or New Fourth Army Incident) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1939 to 1941)

China (unknown) initiates and results in a stalemate with the Chinese Communist Party (unknown) on China's soil. There were 31,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ili Uprising (Intrastate War for Secession – 1944 to 1945)

The Army of the East Turkestan Republic (unknown) initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with China (up to 30000) on China's soil. There were 30,000 total battle-related deaths.

Chinese Civil Phase 2 (War of Liberation) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1945 to 1950)

The Chinese Communist Party (600000) initiates and wins against China (600000) on China's soil. There were 1,200,000 total battle-related deaths.

Taiwan Revolt (228 Incident) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1947)

The Taiwanese (Aggregate 1800) initiate and lose to China (90-230) on Taiwan's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Burmese (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1948 to 1950)

The Communist Party of Burma (unknown); assisted by Communist Party of Burma-Red Flags (unknown), People's Volunteer Organization-White Band (unknown), Burma Revolutionary Army (unknown), Karen National Defense Organization (unknown), Mon National Defense Organization (unknown), Karenni Rebels, Pa-O Rebels (unknown), and Kachin Rebels (unknown); initiate and fighting falls below war levels against Burma (1352) and Sitwundan (unknown) on Burma's soil. There were 3,424 total battle-related deaths.

Telengana Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1948 to 1950)

India (at least 250) initiates and wins against the Hyderabad Communists (2000) on India's soil. There were 2,250 total battle-related deaths.

Huk Rebellion (Hukbalahap Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Local Issues (Agrarian Reform) – 1950 to 1954)

The Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan (9695) initiates and loses to the Philippines (1578) on the Philippines' soil. There were 11,273 total battle-related deaths.

South Moluccas (Intrastate War for Secession – 1950)

Indonesia (unknown) initiates and wins against the Republik Maluku Selatan (unknown) on Indonesia's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Indonesia Darul Islam Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1951 to 1962)

Indonesia (8000) initiates and wins against Negara Islam Indonesia (12000) on Indonesia's soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

Liangshan Rebellion (Lolo Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Resources (Opium Eradication) and Slavery – 1955 to 1957)

The Liangshan Rebels (unknown) initiate and lose to China (unknown) and Former Slaves (unknown) on China's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Tibetan Khamba Rebellion (Tibetan Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Disarmament, Religion, Territory (Land Reform), and Independence – 1956 to 1959)

China (10000) initiates and wins against the Khamba Tibetans (Aggregate unknown), Goloks (Aggregate unknown), Chushi Gangdruk (unknown), and Tibetan Autonomous Region (unknown) on China's soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

Naga Insurgency Phase 1 (Intrastate War for Independence – 1956 to 1957)

India (unknown) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against the Naga Home Guard (unknown) on India's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Permesta Rebellion (Indonesian Leftists) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1958 to 1961)

Indonesia (4000) initiates and wins against the Permesta Rebels (2000) on Indonesia's soil. There were 6,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Burmese (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1958 to 1960)

Burma (unknown) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against the Communist Party of Burma (unknown), Karen National Defense Organization (unknown), Karenni National Progressive Party (unknown), United Pa-O Organization (unknown), Kachin Independence Army (unknown), Shan Rebels (unknown), and KMT Remnants (unknown) on Burma's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Vietnam Phase 1 (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1960 to 1965)

The National Liberation Front (41500); assisted by the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (unknown); initiates and the war transforms into the inter-state war the Vietnam War against the Republic of Vietnam (South Vietnam 25000) and the United States (458) on South Vietnam's soil. There were 67,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Laotian (Laotian Civil) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1960 to 1968)

Pathet Lao (unknown), assisted by the Neutralists (unknown) and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (unknown), initiate and the war transforms into the inter-state war the Second Laotian War against Laos (unknown), the United States (172), and Vang Pao-led Forces (unknown) on Laos' soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Burmese (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1965 to 1993)

Burma (unknown) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against China (unknown), Communist Party of Burma (unknown), Karen National Union (unknown), Kachin Independence Army (unknown), Karreni National Progressive Party (unknown), Karreni State Nationalities People's Liberation Force (unknown), Kayan New Land Party (unknown), Communist Party of Arakan (unknown), Arakan National Liberation Party (unknown), Arakan Liberation Army (unknown), Rohingya Solidarity Organization (unknown), Arakan Rohinya Islamic Front (unknown), Shan State Army (unknown), Shan United Revolutionary Army (unknown), Shan State Revolutionary Army (unknown), Pa-O National Liberation Army (unknown), Shanland Nationalities Liberation Front (unknown), Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organization (unknown), Zomi National Front (unknown), Chin National Army (unknown), Palaung State Liberation Army (unknown), New Mon State Party (unknown), Kawthoolei Muslim Liberation Front (unknown), Wa National Army (unknown), Kuki National Army, Lahu State Army, Lahu National Army (unknown), Parliamentary Democracy Party (unknown), All-Burma Students' Democratic Front (unknown), Alliance for Democratic Solidarity (Union of Burma unknown), and Mizo National Front (unknown) on Burma's soil. There were 69,000 total battle-related deaths.

First West Papua (Intrastate War for Independence – 1967 to 1968)

Indonesia (unknown) initiates and wins against the Organisasi Papua Merdeka (unknown) on Indonesia's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Cultural Revolution Phase 1 (Intrastate Regional War – 1967)

The Red Guards (unknown) initiate and the war transitions into intra-state war for disarmament and local issues (control of municipal, rural, and provincial power) called the Cultural Revolution Phase 2 (unknown) against the Regional Militaries (unknown) and Scarlet Guards (unknown) on China's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Cultural Revolution Phase 2 (Intrastate War for Disarmament and Local Issues (Control of Municipal, Rural, and Provincial Power) – 1967 to 1968)

China (unknown) initiates and wins against the Red Guards (unknown) on China's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Naxalite Rebellion (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1970 to 1971)

The Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist unknown) initiates and loses to India (unknown) on India's soil. There were 1,400 total battle-related deaths.

Pakistan-Bengal (Bangladesh Liberation) (Intrastate war for Independence and Secession – 1971)

Pakistan (5000) initiates and the war transforms into the inter-state war called the War for Bangladesh against East Pakistan Rifles (unknown), East Bengal Regiment (unknown), Mukti Bahini (unknown), Mujib Bahini (unknown), Kader Bahini (unknown), Afsar Battalion (unknown), Hemayet Bahini (unknown), and India (unknown) on Bangladesh's soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Sri-Lanka-JVP (First JVP) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1971)

Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (unknown) initiates and loses to Ceylon (Sri Lanka 63) on Sri Lanka's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Khmer Rouge (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1971 to 1975)

Khmer Rouge (56000), assisted by North Vietnam (unknown), initiates and wins against Cambodia (44000), South Vietnam (unknown), and the United States (185) on Cambodia's soil. There were 100,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Philippine-Moro (MNLF Rebellion) (Intrastate war for Secession – 1972 to 1981)

The Moro National Liberation Front (20000), assisted by the New Moro National Liberation Front (unknown), initiates and fighting falls below war levels against the Philippines (12000) on the Philippines soil. There were 32,000 total battle-related deaths.

Thai Communist Insurgency (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1972 to 1973)

Thailand (1254) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against the People's Liberation Army of Thailand (649) on Thailand's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Baluchi Separatists (Intrastate War for Autonomy – 1973 to 1977)

Pakistan (3300) initiates and wins against the Baluchistan People's Liberation Front (unknown) and Popular Front for Armed Resistance (PFAK unknown) on Pakistan's soil. There were 8,600 total battle-related deaths.

Second Laotian (Chao Fa Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Religion and Local Issues (Re-education Camps and Vietnamese Presence) – 1976 to 1979)

Chao Fa Rebels (unknown) initiate and lose to Laos (unknown), assisted by North Vietnam (unknown), on Laos' soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

East Timorese Phase 3 (Intrastate War for Secession – 1976 to 1979)

Indonesia (1250) initiates and wins against the FRETILIN (unknown) on Indonesia and East Timor's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second West Papua (Intrastate War for Secession – 1977 to 1978)

The Organisasi Papua Merdeka (Aggregate unknown) initiates and loses to Indonesia (unknown) on Indonesia's soil. There were 1,600 total battle-related deaths.

Saur Revolution (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1978)

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (unknown) initiates and wins against Afghanistan (1800) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Mujahideen Uprising (First Mujahideen) (Intrastate for Central Control – 1978 to 1980)

The Nuristan Front (unknown); assisted by the National Liberation Front (unknown), Revolutionary Council of the Islamic Union of Afghanistan (unknown), Zadran Tribe (unknown), Islamic Party—Hekmatyar (unknown), Islamic Party—Khalis (unknown), Islamic Society of Afghanistan (unknown), Movement of the Islamic Revolution (unknown), National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (unknown), Ismail Khan–led Rebels (unknown), and Other Rebels including Mutineers (Aggregate unknown); initiates and the war transforms into the extra-state imperial war the Soviet Quagmire against Afghanistan (4500) and Russia (USSR 150) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 13,500 total battle-related deaths.

First Philippine-NPA (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1981 to 1992)

The New People's Army (unknown) initiates and results in a stalemate with the Philippines (unknown) on the Philippines soil. There were 30,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Sri Lanka Tamil (Eelam War I) (Intrastate War for Secession – 1983 to 1987)

The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (unknown); assisted by People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam (unknown), Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students (unknown), Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization (unknown), and Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front (unknown); initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with Sri Lanka (1000) on Sri Lanka's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Indian Golden Temple (Operation Blue Star) (Intrastate War for Territory and Autonomy – 1984)

India (250) initiates and wins against the Sikh Rebels (Aggregate 750) on India's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Sri-Lanka-JVP (Second JVP) (Intrastate war for Central Control – 1987 to 1989)

Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna (unknown) initiates and loses to Sri Lanka (551) on Sri Lanka's soil. There were 10,000 battle-related deaths.

Second Afghan Civil (Third Mujahideen) (Intrastate war for Central Control – 1989 to 1992)

Peshawar-based Mujiahideen Groups (unknown); assisted by Islamic Society (unknown), Islamic Party—Khalis (unknown), Islamic Party—Hekmatyar (unknown), Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan (unknown), Islamic Revolutionary Movement (unknown), National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (unknown), Afghanistan National Liberation Front (unknown), Islamic Movement (unknown), Organization of Victory (unknown), Guardians of the Islamic Holy War (unknown), Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (unknown), Invitation to the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan (unknown), Party of Islamic Thunder of Afghanistan (unknown), United Front (unknown), Council of the Islamic Revolutionary Alliance (unknown), Organization of the Holy Warriors of the Oppressed of Afghanistan (unknown), Pashrau-i-Jihad (unknown), Hezbollah (unknown), Unity Party (unknown), Sayyid Mansur-led Ismaili Militia (unknown), and Jauzjani Uzbeks (Aggregate unknown); initiate and win against Afghanistan (unknown) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 40,000 total battle-related deaths.

Punjab Rebellion (Khalistan Insurgency) (Intrastate War for Secession – 1989 to 1993)

Sikh Guerrillas (Aggregate 6000) initiate and lose to India (1500) on India's soil. There were 7,835 total battle-related deaths.

Second Khmer Rouge (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1989 to 1991)

The Khmer Rouge (unknown), Khmer People's National Liberation Front (unknown), and National Sihanoukist Army (unknown) initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with Cambodia on Cambodia's soil. There were 2,100 total battle-related deaths.

First Aceh (Intrastate War for Secession – 1990 to 1991)

Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (unknown) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against Indonesia (unknown) on Indonesia's soil. There were 1,500 total battle-related deaths.

Second Sri Lanka Tamil (Eelam Wars II and III) (Intrastate war for Independence and Territory (Eastern Province) – 1990 to 2001)

Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE unknown) initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with Sri Lanka (unknown) on Sri Lanka's soil. There were 70,000 total battle-related deaths.

Bougainville Secessionist (Intrastate War for Secession – 1990 to 1991)

Papua New Guinea (unknown) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against the Bougainville Revolutionary Army (unknown) on Papua New Guinea's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Kashmir Insurgency (Intrastate War for Independence and Secession (Accession to Pakistan) – 1992 to 2005)

Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front (unknown) and Hizbul Mujahideen (unknown); assisted by Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen (unknown), Al Jehad (unknown), Al Barq (unknown), Al Umar Mujahideen (unknown), Jaish-e-Mohammed (unknown), Lashkar-e-Taiba (unknown), and Harkat-ul-Ansar (unknown); initiate and fighting falls below war levels against India (5000) on India's soil. There were 24,000 total battle-related deaths.

Tajikistan (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1992 to 1997)

Hezb-e Nahzat-e Islami (unknown); assisted by United Tajik Opposition (unknown), and Afghan Mujahideen (Aggregate unknown); initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with Tajikistan (unknown), Tajikistan Security Ministry (unknown), Russia (60), and Popular Front of Tajikistan (unknown) on Tajikistan's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Afghanistan Postcommunist Civil (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1992 to 2001)

Islamic Party (Hekmatyar unknown); assisted by the National Islamic Movement (unknown), Unity Party (Mazari/Khalili unknown), and Taliban (unknown); initiates and the war transitions into the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War against Afghanistan (unknown), the Islamic Society (unknown), Islamic Union for the Liberation of Afghanistan (unknown), Ismail Khan-led Forces (unknown), and the Unity Party (Akbari unknown) on Afghanistan's soil. There were 40,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Khmer Rouge (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1993 to 1998)

Cambodia (unknown) initiates and wins against Khmer Rouge (unknown) on Cambodia's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Maluku (Moluccas Sectarian) (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1999 to 2002)

The Christian "Red" Forces initiate (unknown) and reach a negotiated settlement with the Muslim "White Forces (Aggregate unknown) and Laskar Jihad (unknown) on Indonesia's soil. There were 5,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Aceh (Intrastate War for Secession – 1999 to 2004)

Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (unknown) initiates and reaches a stalemate with Indonesia (unknown) on Indonesia's soil. There were 5,500 total battle-related deaths.

Second Philippine-Moro (First MILF) (Intrastate war for Secession – 2000 to 2001)

The Philippines (500) initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (1238) and Abu Sayyaf (390) on the Philippines' soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Nepal Maoist Insurgency (Nepali People's) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2001 to 2006)

The Maoist People's Liberation Army (4000) initiate and reach a negotiated settlement with Nepal (2000) on Nepal's soil. There were 6,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Philippine-Moros (Second MILF) (Intrastate for Autonomy – 2003)

The Philippines (unknown) initiates and reaches a stalemate with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front (unknown) and Abu Sayyaf Group (70) on the Philippines' soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Waziristan (Intrastate War over Local Issues (Foreign Fighters) and Autonomy (Tribal) – 2004 to 2006)

Pakistan (1000) initiates and reaches a negotiated settlement with Mehsud Tribe (unknown), Ahmadzai Tribe (unknown), Bahadur-led Rebels (unknown), Rasool Khan-led Rebels (unknown), Uzbek foreign Fighters (unknown) on Pakistan's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Philippine-NPA (Philippine Joint Offensive) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2005 to 2006)

The Philippines (672) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against the New People's Army (2655) on the Philippines soil. There were 3,327 total battle-related deaths.

Third Sri Lanka Tamil (Eelam IV) (Intrastate War for Autonomy and Secession – 2006 to 2009)

Sri Lanka (5273) initiates and wins against Tamil Makkal Viduthalai Pulikal (unknown) and Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (14250) on Sri Lanka's soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Waziristan (Pakistani Taliban Insurgency) (Intrastate War over Religion (Sharia Law) – 2007 to Present [2015])

FATA Rebels (unknown); assisted by Tehreek-e-Nafaz-e-Shariat-e-Mohammadi (unknown), Tehreek-e-Taliban Pakistan (unknown), Uzbeks (unknown); initiate and the war is ongoing as of 2015 against Pakistan (4000) on Pakistan's soil. There were 30,000 total battle-related deaths by the end of 2014.

Kachin Rebellion (Intrastate War for Independence – 2011 to 2013)

Myanmar (unknown) initiates and reaches a stalemate against Kachin Independence Army (700) on Myanmar's soil. There were 1,700 total battle-related deaths.

Sub-Saharan Africa Wars

Negus Mikael Revolt (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1916 to 1917)

The Rebels led by Negus Mikael (unknown) initiate and lose to Ethiopia (unknown) on Ethiopia's soil. There were 10,000 total battle-related deaths.

Ethiopian Northern Resistance (Raya-Azebo Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1928 to 1930)

The Northern Resistance (unknown) initiates and loses to Ethiopia (unknown) on Ethiopia's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Weyane Rebellion (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1943)

The Weyane Rebels (more than 400) initiate and lose to Ethiopia (473) on Ethiopia's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

First DRC (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1960 to 1963)

Anti-Lumumba Coalition (Disaffected soldiers unknown); assisted by Katanga (unknown), Kasai (unknown), Belgium (50), and European Mercenaries (unknown); initiate and lose to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC 126) on the Democratic Republic of Congo's soil. There were an estimated 10,000 battle-related deaths.

First Ogaden (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1963 to 1964)

The Ogaden Liberation Front (OLF unknown) initiates and reaches a compromise with Ethiopia (unknown) on Ethiopia's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Rwanda (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1963 to 1964)

The Tutsi (Watusi) Rebels (unknown) initiate and lose to Rwanda (unknown) on Rwanda's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second DRC (Jeunesse, or Kwilu Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1964 to 1965)

The Jeunesse Warriors initiate and lose to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) on the Democratic Republic of Congo's soil. There were 3,500 to 9,000 battle-related deaths (3500 conservatively).

Third DRC Rebellion (Simba, Easter Rebellion, Uvira-Fizi Rebellion) (Intraste War for Central Control – 1964 to 1965)

The Gbenye-led CNL (Simbas 4500) initiate and lose against the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC 250) and Belgium (5) on the Democratic Republic of Congo's soil. There were 4,805 battle-related deaths.

First Uganda (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1966)

Uganda (unknown) initiates and wins against Buganda (unknown) on Uganda's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Chad Rebellion (FROLINAT Rebellion) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1966 to 1971)

FROLINAT Rebels (3000) initiate and lose to Chad (500) and France (50) on Chad's soil. There were 3,550 total battle-related deaths.

Biafra (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1967 to 1970)

Nigeria (unknown) initiates and wins against the Biafrans (unknown) on Nigeria's soil. There were 45,000 total battle-related deaths.

Eritrean Split (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1972 to 1974)

Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF unknown) initiates and results in a stalemate against the Popular Liberation Froces (PLF unknown) on Eritrea's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Burundi (Intrastate for Central Control – 1972)

Hutu (1500) initiates and loses to Burundi (unknown) on Burundi's soil. There were at least 1,500 battle-related deaths.

Rhodesia (Intrastate for Central Control – 1972 to 1979)

The Patriotic Front (10000) initiates and wins against Rhodesia (Zimbabwe 950) on Zimbabwe's soil. There were 10,950 total battle-related deaths.

Eritrean (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1975 to 1978)

The Eritrean People' Liberation Front (PLF/EPlF unknown) and Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF unknown) initiate and lose to Ethiopia (7100) and Cuba (unknown) on Eritrea and Ethiopia's soil. There were 13,100 total battle related deaths.

Angolan Control (Intrastate for Central Control – 1976 to 1991)

The Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA unknown), assisted by South Africa (unknown), initiates and reaches a compromise with Angola (unknown) and Cuba (unknown) on Angola's soil. There were 66,300 (low estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Ogaden Phase 1 (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1976 to 1977)

The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF unknown), assisted by Somalia (300), initiates and the war transforms into the inter-state war called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 2 against Ethiopia (unknown) on Ethiopia's soil. This is a war that had an estimated 30,800 battle-related deaths.

Chad-FAP (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1977 to 1978)

The People's Armed Forces (FAP 2000); assisted by Libya (unknown), initiate and lose to Chad (2000); assisted by France (unknown); on Chad's soil. There were at least 4,000 battle-related deaths.

Second Ogaden Phase 3 (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1978 to 1980)

The Ogaden Independence Movement (WSLF, SALF, OLF, IFLOSLF, and Echat 20000), assisted by Somalia (estimated 2000), initiate and lose to Ethiopia (2000) and Cuba (unknown) on Ethiopia's soil. There were at least 24,000 total battle-related deaths.

Zaire-FNLC (Shaba, Shaba II, Fourth DRC) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1978)

The Front de Liberation Noationale (FNLC unknown) initiates and lose to Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo unknown), Belgium (1), and France (11) on the Democratic Republic of Congo's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

Chad-FAN (Habre Revolt) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1980 to 1984)

Forces Armees du Nord (FAN 1500), assisted by France (200) and Zaire (Democratic Republic of Congo unknown), initiate and win against Chad (3500), Libya (1000), and Forces Armees Populaires (FAP) on Chad's soil. There were 6,200 total battle-related deaths.

Nigeria-Muslim (Maitatsine Uprising in Kano) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1980 to 1981)

Nigeria (55) initiates and wins against the Muslim Fundamentalists (1000) on Nigeria's soil. There were 1,055 total battle-related deaths.

Mozambique (Mozambican Civil) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1981 to 1992)

The Resistencia Nacional Mocambciana (RENAMO unknown) initiates and loses to Mozambique (unknown), Zimbabwe (500), and Tanzania (50) on Mozambique's soil. There were 20,000 total battle-related deaths.

Tigrean and Eritrean (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1982 to 1991)

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF 70000); assisted by the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF 10000) and the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF unknown), initiate and win against Ethiopia (150000) on Eritrea and Ethiopia's soil. There were 230,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Uganda (Ugandan Bush, Luwero, Ugandan Civil) (Intrastate War over Local Issues – 1982 to 1986)

The National Resistance Army (NRA 6000) initiates and wins against Uganda (39516) on Uganda's soil. There were 45,516 total battle-related deaths.

Holy Spirit Movement (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1986 to 1987)

The Holy Spirit Movement/Mobile Force (HSMF 5000) initiates and loses to Uganda (2000) on Uganda's soil. There were 7,000 total battle-related deaths.

Inkatha-ANC (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1987 to 1994)

Inkatha (unknown) initiates and results in a stalemate with the African National Congress (ANC unknown) on South Africa's soil. There were 13,000 total battle-related deaths.

First Somalia (Overthrow of Siad Barre, or Somalian Civil) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1988 to 1991)

The Somali National Movement (SNM unknown); assisted by the United Somali Congress (USC unknown) and the Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM unknown) initiates and wins against Somalia (unknown) on Somalia's soil. There were an estimated 5,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Chad-Deby (Deby Coup) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1989 to 1990)

The Deby-led Rebels (led by Idriss Deby April 1 Movement and Mouvement Patriotique du Salut 800) initiate and win against Chad (3000) on Chad's soil. There were 3,800 total battle-related deaths.

First Liberian (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1989 to 1990)

The National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL unknown), assisted by the Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL unknown), initiate and reach a stalemate against Liberia (unknown), Ghana (unknown), and Guinea (unknown) on Liberia's soil. There were an estimated 2,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

First Sierra Leone (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1991 to 1996)

The Revolutionary United Front (RUF unknown), assisted by the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (unknown), initiates and reaches a compromise with Sierra Leone (unknown), Nigeria (unknown), the United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO unknown), and Executive Outcomes (unknown) on Sierra Leone's soil. There were an estimated 5,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Somalia (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1991 to 1997)

The Aideed Faction (unknown), assisted by the Somali National Front (SNF unknown), initiate and reach a stalemate against Somalia (Ali Mahdi Faction unknown), Canada (unknown), France (2), Italy (unkown), Nigeria (unknown), Pakistan (44), and the United States (44) on Somalia's soil. There were 32,070 total battle-related deaths.

Jukun-Tiv (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 1991 to 1992)

The initiator is unclear between Jukan and Tiv. The result is a stalemate on Nigeria's soil. There were an estimated 1,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Liberian (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1992 to 1996)

The National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL unknown) initiates and reaches a compromise with Liberia (unknown), Nigeria (unknown), Guinea (unknown), Senegal (unknown), United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia (ULIMO unkown), and the Liberian Peace Council (LPC unknown) on Liberia's soil. There were an estimated 30,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Angolan of the Cities (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1992 to 1994)

The Total Independence of Angola (UNITA unknown) initiates and reaches a stalemate with Angola (unknown) on Angola's soil. There were an estimated 8,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Burundi (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1993 to 1998)

The Tutsi Army Factions (unknown), assisted by the Tutsi Militias (unknown), initiate and fighting falls below war levels against the Burundi Government (unknown) and Hutu Militias (unknown) on Burundi's soil. There were an estimated 10,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Rwanda (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1994)

Rwanda (unknown), assisted by the Hutu Militias, initiate and lose to the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF unknown) on Rwanda's soil. There were an estimated 50,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Zaire-AFDL (First Congo) (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1996 to 1997)

Zaire (unknown); assisted by UNITA (unknown) and Mercenaries (unknown), initiate and lose to the Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo (AFDL unknown), Rwanda (Rwanda Patriotic Army [RPA unknown]), Uganda (unknown), Angola (unknown), Burundi (unknown) and Mai Mai (unknown) on the Democratic Republic of Congo's soil. There were 4,000 total battle-related deaths.

Third Rwanda (Intrastate for Central Control – 1997 to 1998)

The Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALiR 3000) initiates and loses to Rwanda (300) on Rwanda's soil. There were 3,300 total battle-related deaths.

First Congo-Brazzaville (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1997)

Cocoye Militia (unknown), assisted by the Republic of Congo (unknown) and Ninja Militia (unknown), initiate and lose to the Cobra Militia (unknown) and Angola (unknown) on the Republic of Congo's soil. There were an estimated 1,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone Civil) (Intrastate for Central Control – 1998 to 2000)

The Kamajors (unknown) and the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG unknown), assisted by the United Kingdom (9), initiate and win against Sierra Leone (unknown) on Sierra Leone's soil. There were an estimated 3,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Guinea-Bissau Military (Intrastate War for Central Control – 1998 to 1999)

Mane Junta (unknown) initiates and wins against Guinea-Bissau (unknown), Guinea (unknown), and Senegal (unknown) on Guinea-Bissau's soil. There were 2,000 total battle-related deaths.

Africa's World (Intrastate for Central Control – 1998 to 2002)

The Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD unknown) and Rwanda (unknown); assisted by the Congo Liberation Movement (MLC unknown), Uganda (unknown), and Burundi (unknown); initiate and reach a compromise with the Democratic Republic of Congo (unknown), Angola (unknown), Namibia (unknown), Zimbabwe (unknown), Chad (unknown), Sudan (unknown), Central African Republic (unknown), and Hutu Militia (unknown) on the Democratic Republic of Congo's soil. There were 145,000 total battle-related deaths.

Chad-Togoimi Revolt (Intrastate for Central Control – 1998 to 2000)

The Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJT unknown) initiates and fighting continues below war levels against Chad (unknown) on Chad's soil. There were an estimated 2,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Third Angolan-UNITA (Intrastate for Central Control – 1998 to 2002)

Angola (unknown) initiates and wins against the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA unknown) on Angola's soil. There were an estimated 3,250 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Congo-Brazzaville (Intrastate for Central Control – 1998 to 1999)

The Ninja Militia (unknown) and Cocoye Militia (unknown), assisted by the Ntsiloulous Militia initiate and lose to Congo-Brazzaville (unknown), Angola (unknown), and the cobra Militia (unknown) on Congo-Brazzaville's soil. There were an estimated 2,500 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Oromo Liberation (Intrastate war over Local Issues – 1999)

The Oromo Liberation Front (unknown) initiates and fighting falls below war levels against Ethiopia (unknown) on Ethiopia's soil. There were an estimated 1,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Guinean (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2000 to 2001)

The Rally of Democratic Forces of Guinea (RFDG unknown) initiates and results in a stalemate with Guinea (unknown) on Guinea's soil. There were an estimated 1,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Third Burundi (Intrastate for Central Control – 2001 to 2003)

The Force Nationale de Liberation (FNL unknown), assisted by the Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD unknown), initiates and reaches a compromise with Burundi (150) and Rwanda (unknown) on Burundi's soil. There were 3,150 total battle-related deaths.

Fourth Rwanda (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2001)

The Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALiR 1800) initiates and loses to Rwanda (unknown) on Rwanda's soil. There were an estimated 2,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Liberia-LURD (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2002 to 2003)

The Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD unknown), assisted by the Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL unknown), initiate and win against Liberia (unknown) on Liberia's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Cote d'Ivoire Military (First Ivoirian Civil) (Intrastate for Central Control – 2002 to 2003)

The Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast (MPCI unknown), assisted by the Ivorian Popular Movement for the Far West (MPIGO) and the Movement for Justice and Peace (MJP unknown), initiate and reach a compromise with Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast unknown) and the Front for the Liberation of the Great West (FLGO unknown) on Ivory Coast's soil. There were 3,000 total battle-related deaths.

Second Nigeria Christian-Muslim (Intrastate Intercommunal War – 2004)

The Muslim Fulani (unknown) initiate and results in a stalemate with Christian Tarok (unknown) on Nigeria's soil. There were 1,650 total battle-related deaths.

Chad-United Opposition (Intrastate for Central Control – 2005 to 2008)

The United Opposition (Armed Forces of Rally for Democracy and Freedom (RDL unknown), and the Platform for Chaange, Unity, and Democracy (SCUD unknown); assisted by other Opposition members the Front for Democratic Change (FUC unknown) and the Union of Forces for Democracy and Development (UFDD unknown); initiate and fighting falls below war levels against Chad (unknown) on Chad's soil. There were 2,500 total battle-related deaths.

Third Somalia (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2006 to 2012)

The Islamic Courts Union (ICU unknown), assisted by Eritrea (unknown), initiate and lose to Somalia (unknown), Ethiopia (unknown), Uganda (unknown), Burundi (unknown), Kenya (unknown), the United States (unknown), Puntland (unknown), Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a (unknown) on Somalia's soil. There were an estimated 7,000 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Second Cote d'Ivoire (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2011)

Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast unknown); assisted by the Front for the Liberation of the Greater West (unknown), Young Patriots (unknown), and Liberian Mercenaries (unknown); initiates and loses to the New Forces (unknown), France (unknown), United Nations (unknown), and Invisible Commando (unknown) on the Ivory Coast's soil. There were 1,000 total battle-related deaths.

North Mali (Tuareg Independence) (Intrastate for Independence – 2012 to 2013)

The Northern Opposition or National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad (MNLA 84); assisted by Ansar Dine (unknown), Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MOJWA unknown), Boko Haram (unknown), and Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM unknown); initates and lose to Mali (320), France (9), Chad (38), and Nigeria (4) on Mali's soil. There were 1,080 total battle-related deaths.

Central African Republic (Intrastate for Central Control – 2012 to 2013)

Seleka (unknown) initiates and wins against the Central African Republic (CAR unknown) on the Central African Republic's soil. There were an estimated 1,200 (conservative estimate) battle-related deaths.

Boko Haram (Intrastate War for Central Control – 2013 to Present [2015])

Boko Haram (1600) initiates and the war is ongoing against Nigeria (200) as of 2015 on Nigeria's soil. There were 1,800 total battle-related deaths as of 2015.

APPENDIX B

UPDATED WARS FROM 1900-2014 BY COUNTRY[36]

Afghanistan

- In 1919 Afghanistan was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Third British-Afghan War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with the United Kingdom in 1919. Afghanistan sustained 1,000 of the 2,136 battle-related deaths.
- From 1924-1925 Afghanistan was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Afghan Anti-Reform (Khost Rebellion) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Khost Rebels (Mangal Tribe) in 1925. Afghanistan sustained 671 of the 1,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1928-1929 Afghanistan was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Second Afghan Anti-Reform War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Shinwari Rebels, Habibullahor Bacha-i-Saquoa-led Tajiks, Khugiani Rebels, and the Army of Islam in 1929. Afghanistan sustained an unknown number of the 7,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1930-1931 Afghanistan was involved in the intra-state war for secession called the Campaign against Ibrahim Beg. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Army of Islam in 1931. Afghanistan sustained 700 of the more than 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1930-1936 China was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chinese Civil War Phase 1. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and reach a negotiated settlement with the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in 1936. China sustained an unknown number of the 400,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1978 Afghanistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Saur Revolution. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan in 1978. Afghanistan sustained 1,800 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1978-1980 Afghanistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Mujahideen Uprising (First Mujahideen War). This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transition into the extra-state imperial war the Soviet Quagmire in 1980. Afghanistan sustained 4,500 of the 13,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1980-1989 Afghanistan was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Soviet Quagmire. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil against the Muhajadin, and would transition into the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Afghan Mujahideen Uprising in 1989. Afghanistan sustained 30,000 of the 120,000 battle-related deaths.

[36] Sources: Sarkees, Meredith Reid and Frank Wayman (2010). Resort to War: 1816 - 2007. Washington DC: CQ Press; Dixon, Jeffrey S. and Meredith Reid Sarkees (2015). A Guide to Intra-state Wars: An Examination of Civil, Regional, and Intercommunal Wars, 1816-2014. Washington DC: CQ Press; Reiter, Dan, Allan C. Stam, and Michael C. Horowitz. "A revised look at interstate wars, 1816–2007." Journal of Conflict Resolution 60.5 (2016): 956-976. Bibliography Entry: Braithwaite, Alex. 2010. "MIDLOC: Introducing the Militarized Interstate Dispute Location dataset." Journal of Peace Research 47(1): 91-98.

- From 1989-1992 Afghanistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Afghan Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to the Jauzjani Uzbeks and Islamic Society in 1992. Afghanistan sustained an unknown number of the 40,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-2001 Afghanistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Afghanistan Postcommunist Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transition into the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. Afghanistan sustained an unknown number of the 40,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 2001 Afghanistan was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Afghanistan. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil; lose to the United States, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, and Australia; and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Afghan Resistance in 2001. Afghanistan sustained 4000 of the 4,002 battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2007 Afghanistan was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Afghanistan would suffer 1600 of the 14,393 battle-related deaths.

Albania

- From 1910 -1912 Albania (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the intra-state war for autonomy and independence called the Second Albanian Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transform into the First Balkan War.
- In 1999 Albany had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war of War for Kosovo, when Yugoslavia bombed and invaded locations across the Albanian border. This was a war that Yugoslavia would lose in 1999 to Turkey, Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, the Netherlands, France, and Germany. Albania suffered 0 of the 5,002 battle-related deaths in this war. The Albanian government did not participate in this war.

Algeria

- In 1942 Algeria was a theater for fighting between the United States, the United Kingdom against France in Operation Torch during the inter-state war World War II. Algeria sustained an unknown number of the 17,634,907 (2446) battle-related deaths.
- From 1954-1962 Algeria was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Third Franco-Algerian War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against France in 1962. Algeria sustained 14,000 of the 32,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1962 Algeria was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Algerian Revolution. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the National Liberation Army and the External Faction in 1962. Algeria sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1976 Algeria was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Western Saharan War. This was a war that fighting would continue at lower than war levels between Polisario and Morocco after 1983. Algeria sustained 500 of the 16,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1992-2002 Algeria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Algeria's Islamic Front War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would continue below war level after 2002 against the Armed Islamic Movement, Armed Islamic Group, Movement for the Islamic State, Islamic Salvation Army, and Salafi Group for Preaching and Combat. Algeria would sustain 5,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

Angola

- From 1902-1903 Angola had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war the Bailundu Revolt. This is a war that Portugal would win against the Bailundu of Angola in 1903. Angola sustained an unknown number of the estimated 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1902-1904 Angola had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war the Kuanhama Rebellion. This is a war that would result in a stalemate between Portugal and Kuanhama of Angola in 1904. Angola sustained an unknown number of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1907-1910 Angola had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war called the Dembos War. This is a war that Portugal would initiate, and win against Dembos in 1910. Angola sustained an unknown number of the 5,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1961-1974 Angola was involved in the extra-state colonial war the Angolan-Portuguese War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would transition into the non-state war in non-state territory called the Angola Guerilla War in 1974. Angola sustained 25,000 of the 29,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1974-1975 the non-state war in non-state controlled territory was fought within Angola between the MPLA, and against the UNITA and FLNA. This was a war that would transform into the War over Angola in 1975. Angola suffered an unknown number of battle-related fatalities.
- From 1975-1976 Angola had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war the Angola War. This war would transform into the intra-state civil war for central control of Angola called the Angolan Control War in 1976. Angola sustained 1000 of the 2,700 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1988 Angola had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war the Namibian War. This was a war where SWAPO forces fighting for an independent Namibia won in 1988 against South Africa. This war had 20,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1991 Angola was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Angolan Control War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a compromise with UNITA in 1991. Angola sustained 60,000 (low estimate) of the 66,300 (low estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1994 Angola was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Angolan War of the Cities. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA). Angola sustained an unknown number of the 8,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 1997 Angola was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-AFDL (First Congo) War. This is a war that it would win against Zaire, UNITA, and Mercenaries in 1997. Angola sustained an unknown number of the 13,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 1997 Angola was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Congo-Brazzaville War. This is a war that it would win against the Republic of the Congo (Congo-

Brazzaville), Cocoye Militia, and Ninja Militia in 1997. Angola sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

- From 1998-1999 Angola was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Congo-Brazzaville War. This is a war that it would win against the Ninja Militia, Ntsiloulous Militia, and Cocoye Militia in 1999. Angola sustained an unknown number of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2002 Angola was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD, Congo Liberation Movement (MLC), Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi in 2002. Angola sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2002 Angola was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Angolan-UNITA War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) in 2002. Angola sustained an unknown number of the 3,250 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Argentina

- In 1955 Argentina was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Argentine Military (Anti-Peron Revolts, or Liberating Revolution) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Army and Navy Rebels in 1955. Argentina sustained an unknown number of the 2,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1976 Argentina was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Argentine Leftists War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Montoneros and the ERP in 1976. Argentina sustained 470 of the 4,470 battle-related deaths.
- In 1982 Argentina was involved in the inter-state war of the Falklands War. This was a war that it would initiate, and lose against the United Kingdom in 1982. Argentina sustained 746 of the 1,001 battle-related deaths.

Armenia

- From 1991-1993 Armenia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Nagorno-Karabakh War. This is a war that would transform into the inter-state war called the Azeri-Armenian War. Armenia sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1993-1994 Armenia was involved in the inter-state war the Azeri-Armenian War. This was a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, and would win against Azerbaijan in 1994. Armenia sustained 5,500 of the 14,000 battle-related deaths.

Australia

- From 1939-1945 Australia was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that Australia initiated, fought on its own soil, and won against Italy in 1943 and Germany and Japan in 1945. Australia sustained 33,826 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

- From 1950-1953 Australia was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Australia sustained 291 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths
- From 1965-1972 Australia was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnam War. This was a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw against North Vietnam in 1972. Australia sustained 494 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Australia was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Australia sustained an unknown number of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- In 2001 Australia was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Afghanistan. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Afghanistan, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Afghan Resistance in 2001. Australia sustained 0 of the 4,002 battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2007 Australia was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Australia would suffer 6 of the 14,393 battle-related deaths.
- In 2003 Australia was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Iraq. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Iraq, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Iraqi Resistance in 2003. Australia sustained 0 of the 7,173 battle-related deaths.
- From 2003-2007 Australia was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. Australia would suffer 1 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.

Azerbaijan

- From 1991-1993 Azerbaijan was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Nagorno-Karabakh War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transform into the inter-state war called the Azeri-Armenian War. Armenia sustained 4,000 of the 7,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1993-1994 Azerbaijan was involved in the inter-state war the Azeri-Armenian War. This was a war that it fought on its own soil, and would lose against Armenia in 1994. Azerbaijan sustained 8,500 of the 14,000 battle-related deaths.

Bangladesh

- In 1971 Bangladesh had fighting on its soil during the intra-state civil war for independence and secession called the Pakistan-Bengal War. This was a war that it would transition into the inter-state war the War for Bangladesh in 1971. Bangladesh sustained an unknown number of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

- In 1991 Bangladesh was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Bangladesh sustained an unknown number of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.

Belgium

- In 1914 Belgium was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to Germany in 1914. Belgium sustained 13,716 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- In 1940 Belgium was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Germany in 1940. Belgium sustained 9,600 of the 17,634,907 battle related deaths.
- From 1951-1953 Belgium was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Belgium sustained 97 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1964-1965 Belgium was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Third DRC Rebellion. This is a war that it would win against the Gbenye-led CNL (Simbas) in 1965. Belgium sustained 5 of the 4,805 battle-related deaths.
- In 1978 Belgium was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-FNLC (Shaba, Shaba II, or Fourth DRC) War. This was a war that it would win against the Front de Liberation Nationale (FNLC) in 1978. Belgium would sustain 1 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

Bolivia

- From 1932-1935 Bolivia was involved in the inter-state war the Chaco War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to Paraguay in 1935. Bolivia sustained 56,661 of the 92,661 battle-related deaths.
- In 1952 Bolivia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Bolivian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Leftists in 1952. Bolivia sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

- From 1992-1995 Bosnia and Herzegovina was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Bosnian-Serb Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Bosnian Serbs in 1995. Bosnia and Herzegovina sustained 28,027 of the 48,953 battle-related deaths.

Brazil

- From 1914-1915 Brazil was involved in the intra-state war for autonomy called the Contestado Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Fanaticos in 1915. Brazil sustained 1,000 of the 7,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1932 Brazil was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Paulista Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Paulistas in 1932. Brazils sustained 1,050 of the 3,250 battle-related deaths.
- From 1942-1945 Brazil was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated, and won against Germany in 1945. Brazil sustained 1,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

Bulgaria

- In 1912 Bulgaria was involved in the inter-state war the First Balkan War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Turkey in 1912. Bulgaria sustained 32,000 of the 82,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1913 Bulgaria was involved in the inter-state war the Second Balkan War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against Yugoslavia (Serbia) and Greece (Macedonia), Romania, and Turkey in 1913. Bulgaria sustained 18,000 of the 60,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1915-1918 Bulgaria was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would initiate and lose to Yugoslavia (Serbia) in 1918; and fight on its own soil and lose to Greece in 1918. Bulgaria sustained 87,500 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- In 1923 Bulgaria was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Agrarian Rising. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Agrarian League in 1923. Bulgaria sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1941-1945 Bulgaria was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, lost against the United States and United Kingdom in 1944, and won against Germany and Hungary in 1945. Bulgaria sustained 10,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

Burma/Myanmar

- From 1930-1932 Burma (Myanmar) had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called Saya San's Rebellion. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Peasant Rebels in 1932. Burma sustained an unknown number of the 1,140 battle-related deaths.
- From 1948-1950 Burma was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Burmese War. This is a war that would fall below war levels against the Communist Party of Burma, Communist Party of Burma-Red Flags, People's Volunteer Organization-White Band, Burma Revolutionary Army, Karen National Defense Organization, Mon National Defense Organization, Karenni Rebels, Pa-O Rebels, and Kachin Rebels in 1950. Burma sustained 1,352 of the 3,424 battle-related deaths.

- From 1958-1960 Burma was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Second Burmese War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil and fighting would fall below war levels against the Communist Party of Burma, Karen National Defense Organization, Karenni National Progressive Party, United Pa-O Organization, Kachin Independence Army, Shan Rebels, and KMT Remnants in 1960. Burma sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1965-1993 Burma was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Third Burmese War. This is a war that it would initiate, and fighting would fall below war levels against China, Communist Party of Burma, Karen National Union, Kachin Independence Army, Karreni National Progressive Party, Karreni State Nationalities People's Liberation Force, Kayan New Land Party, Communist Party of Arakan, Arakan National Liberation Party, Arakan Liberation Army, Rohingya Solidarity Organization, Arakan Rohinya Islamic Front, Shan State Army, Shan United Revolutionary Army, Shan State Revolutionary Army, Pa-O National Liberation Army, Shanland Nationalities Liberation Front, Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organization, Zomi National Front, Chin National Army, Palaung State Liberation Army, New Mon State Party, Kawthoolei Muslim Liberation Front, Wa National Army, Kuki National Army, Lahu State Army, Lahu National Army, Parliamentary Democracy Party, All-Burma Students' Democratic Front, Alliance for Democratic Solidarity (Union of Burma), and Mizo National Front in 1993. Burma sustained an unknown number of the 69,000 battle-related deaths.

Burundi

- In 1972 Burundi was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Burundi War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Hutu in 1972. Burundi sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1993-1998 Burundi was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Burundi War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would continue below war levels against the Tutsi Army and Tutsi Militias in 1998. Burundi sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1996-1997 Burundi was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-AFDL (First Congo) War. This is a war that it would win against Zaire, UNITA, and Mercenaries in 1997. Burundi sustained an unknown number of the 13,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2002 Burundi was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Chad, Sudan, Central African Republic, and Hutu Militia in 2002. Burundi sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2003 Burundi was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Burundi War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with the Force Nationale de Liberation (FNL) and Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) in 2003. Burundi sustained 150 of the 3,150 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

- From 2006-2012 Burundi was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Somalia War. This is a war that it would win against the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and Eritrea in 2012. Burundi sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Cambodia

- In 1970 Cambodia had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war the Vietnam War. Cambodia sustained 2,500 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- From 1970-1971 Cambodia was involved in the inter-state war the Communist Coalition War. This was a war that transformed into the Khmer Rouge War, was fought on Cambodia's soil, and that it lost to North Vietnam in 1971. Cambodia sustained 5,000 of the 6,525 battle-related deaths.
- From 1971-1975 Cambodia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Khmer Rouge War. This was a war that it fought on its soil, and would lose to the Khmer Rouge in 1975. Cambodia sustained 44,000 of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1979 Cambodia was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnamese-Cambodian War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, lose to Vietnam, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Kymer Insurgency in 1979. Cambodia sustained 5,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1979-1989 Cambodia was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Khmer Insurgency. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil against Khmer Rouge, and would transition into the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Cambodian Civil War in 1989. Cambodia sustained 15,000 of the 40,300 battle-related deaths.
- From 1989-1991 Cambodia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Khmer Rouge War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with the Khmer Rouge, Khmer People's National Liberation Front, and National Sihanoukist Army in 1991. Cambodia sustained an unknown number of the 2,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1993-1998 Cambodia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Khmer Rouge War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Khmer Rouge in 1998. Cambodia sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.

Canada

- From 1939-1945 Canada was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated, and won against Italy in 1943, and against Germany and Japan in 1945. Canada sustained 41,992 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1950-1953 Canada was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Canada sustained 309 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Canada was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Canada sustained 0 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.

- From 1992-1993 Canada was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Somalia War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate between Somalia and Nigeria versus Aideed Faction and the Somali National Front (SNF) in 1997. Canada sustained an unknown number of the 32,070 battle-related deaths.
- In 2001 Canada was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Afghanistan. This was a war it would initiate, win against Afghanistan, and that would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Afghan Resistance in 2001. Canada sustained 0 of the 4,002 battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2007 Canada was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Canada would suffer 88 of the 14,393 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 Canada was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Libyan Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Libya in 2011. Canada sustained 0 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.

Central African Republic

- From 1998-2002 the Central African Republic was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD, Congo Liberation Movement (MLC), Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi in 2002. The Central African Republic sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2012-2013 the Central African Republic was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Central African Republic War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to Seleka in 2013. The Central African Republic sustained an unknown number of the 1,200 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Chad

- From 1966-1971 Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the First Chad (FROLINAT) Rebellion. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the FROLINAT Rebels in 1971. Chad sustained 500 of the 3,550 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1978 Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chad-FAP War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the People's Armed Forces (FAP) and Libya in 1978. Chad sustained 2,000 of the 4,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1980-1984 Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Chad-Fan (Habre Revolt) War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to France and Forces Armees du Nord (FAN) in 1984. Chad sustained 3,500 of the 6,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1986-1987 Chad was involved in the inter-state war the Aouzou Strip War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against Libya in 1987. Chad sustained 1,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1989-1990 Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chad-Deby (Deby Coup) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to rebels led by

Idriss Deby April 1 Movement and Mouvement Patriotique du Salut (MPS) in 1990. Chad sustained 3,000 of the 3,800 battle-related deaths.

- From 1998-1999 the Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD, Congo Liberation Movement (MLC), Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi in 2002. Chad sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2000 Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chad-Togoimi Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would continue below war levels against the Movement for Democracy and Justice in Chad (MDJT) in 2000. Chad sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 2003 Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war over resource allocation called the Darfur Rebellion. This is a war that would continue below war levels between Sudan and Janjaweed versus the Darfur Liberation Front, Sudanese Liberation Army (AW), Sudanese Liberation Army (G-19), and Justice and Equality Movement in 2006. Chad sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2005-2008 Chad was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chad-United Opposition War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would continue below war levels with the United Opposition (Armed Forces of Rally for Democracy and Freedom, or RDL; Front for Democratic Change, or FUC; and Union of Forces for Democracy and Development, or UFDD) in 2008. Chad sustained an unknown number of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.

Chile

- In 1973 Chile was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chilean Coup of 1973. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose in 1973 to the Military Rebels. Chile sustained 3,000 of the 3,200 battle-related deaths.

China

- In 1900 China was involved in the inter-state war called the Boxer Rebellion. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Russia, Japan, the United States, the United Kingdom, and France in 1900. China sustained 5758 of the 7003 battle-related deaths.
- In 1904 China had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war Younghusband Expedition. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against Tibet in 1904. China sustained an unknown number of the 2,800 battle-related deaths.
- From 1904-1905 China had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war called the Russo-Japanese War. China had an unknown number of the 151,831 battle-related deaths.
- In 1911 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Nationalist Revolution. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and reach a negotiated settlement with the Republicans in 1911. China sustained an unknown number of the more than 6,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1912-1913 China was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the First Sino-Tibetan War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to Tibet in 1913. China sustained 2,000 of the at least 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1913 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Second Nationalist Revolution. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Republicans in 1913. China sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1914 China was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the China Pai Ling (White Wolf, or Bai Lang Rebellion) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Bai Lang-led Rebels in 1914. China sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1915-1916 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Anti-Monarchy (Third Revolution) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the National Protection Army in 1916. China sustained 2,000 of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1917 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state regional war called the First Yunnan-Sichuan War. This is a war that the Sichuan Military would win against the Yunnan and Guizhou in 1917. China sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1917-1918 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Southern China Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and result in stalemate with the Constitution Protection Army in 1918. China sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1918 China was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Second Sino-Tibetan War. This is a war that it would initiate, and would result in a stalemate with Tibet in 1918. China sustained 1,000 of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1920 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state regional war called the Second Yunnan-Sichuan War. This is a war that Sichuan would win against the Yunna-Guizhou Forces in 1920. China sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1920 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state intercommunal war called the Zhili-Anfu (First Warlord) War. This is a war that the Zhili Faction and Fengtien Factions would win against the An-Fu Faction in 1920. China sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1920-1921 China was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Conquest of Mongolia. This is a war that it would win against Baron von Ungern-Sternberg's White Army in 1921. China sustained 4,000 of the at least 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1922 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Zhili-Fengtien (Second Chinese Warlord) War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to the Zhili Faction in 1922. China sustained 2,500 of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1924 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Second Zhili-Fengtien War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to the Fengtien and An-Fu Forces in 1924. China sustained an unknown number of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1925-1926 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state intercommunal war called the Labrang (Golok Tibetan-Gansu Muslim) War. This is a war that the Gansu Muslims would win against the Golok Tibetans in 1926. China sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1925-1926 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state intercommunal war called the Anti-Fengtien (Third Chinese Warlord) War. This is a war that would transform into the intra-state war for central control called the Chinese Northern Expedition in 1926. China sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1926-1928 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Chinese Northern Expedition. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the Guomindang and Guominjun in 1928. China sustained 2500-5000 of the 65,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1927 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state intercommunal war called the First KMT-CCP (Nanchang, Autumn Harvest, and Canton Uprisings) War. This is a war that The Guomindang would win against the Chinese Communist Party in 1927. China sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1928-1929 China was involved in the intra-state war for territory (control of Gansu) called the Second Gansu Muslim Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would be absorbed into the intra-state war for central control called the Central Plains War (Intra-Kuomintang) against the Gansu Muslims in 1929. China sustained an unknown number of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1929 China was involved in the inter-state war the Sino-Soviet War. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and lost against Russia (USSR) in 1929. China sustained 3,000 of the 3,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1929-1930 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Central Plains War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Guominjun, Yan Xishan-led Troops, Guangxi Clique, and Reorganizationists in 1930. China sustained 37,500 of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1931-1933 China was involved in the inter-state war the Manchurian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to Japan in 1933. China sustained 50,000 of the 60,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1931-1934 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state regional war called the Xinjian Muslim War. This is a war that Xinjiang and the Soviet Union (Russia) would win against the Kumulliks, Ma Zongying-led Hui, Ma Zhancang-led Forces, Temur-led Forces, and Khotanlik Amirs in 1934. China sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1933-1934 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state intercommunal war called the Xinjian Hui-Uyghur War. This is a war that Zhancang-led Hui and Ma Zhongling-led Hui would win against the Temur-led Uyghurs, Kirgiz, and Khotanlik Uyghurs in 1934. China sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1933-1934 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Fukien Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Nineteenth Route Army in 1934. China sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1937-1945 China was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and won against Japan in 1945. China sustained 2,100,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1939-1941 China was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the KMT-CCP Clashes (1939 Clashes, Subei Crisis, or New Fourth Army Incident). This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and result in a stalemate with the Chinese Communist Party in 1941. China sustained an unknown number of the 31,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1944 to 1945 China was involved in the intra-state war for secession called the Ili Uprising. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and reach a negotiated settlement with the Army of the East Turkestan Republic in 1945. China sustained up to 30,000 of the 30,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1950 China was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chinese Civil War Phase 2. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the Chinese Communist Party in 1950. China sustained 600,000 of the 1,200,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1947 China was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Taiwan Revolt (228 Incident). This is a war that it would win against the Taiwanese in 1947. China sustained 90-230 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1950 China was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Third Sino-Tibetan War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against Tibet in 1950. China sustained 10,000 of the 13,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1950-1953 China was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with the United States in 1953. China sustained 422,612 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1954-1955 China was involved in the inter-state war the Off Shore Islands War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Taiwan in 1955. China sustained 1,003 of the 2,370 battle-related deaths.
- From 1955-1957 China was involved in the intra-state war over resources (opium eradication) and slavery called the Liangshan Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Liangshan Rebels in 1957. China sustained thousands of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1956-1959 China was involved in the intra-state war over disarmament, religion, territory (land reform), and independence called the Tibetan Khamba Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Khamba Tibetans (Aggregate), Goloks (Aggregate), Chushi Gangdruk, and Tibetan Autonomous Region in 1959. China sustained 10,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1958 China was involved in the inter-state war the Taiwan Straits War. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with Taiwan in 1958. China sustained 300 of the 1,800 battle-related deaths.
- In 1962 China was involved in the inter-state war the Sino-Indian War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against India in 1962. China sustained 500 of the 1,853 battle-related deaths.
- In 1967 China had fighting on its soil during the intra-state regional war called the Cultural Revolution Phase 1. This is a war that would transition into the intra-state war for disarmament and local issues (control of municipal, rural, and provincial power) called the Cultural Revolution Phase 2 in 1957. China sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1967-1968 China was involved in the intra-state war for disarmament and local issues (control of municipal, rural, and provincial power) called the Cultural Revolution Phase 2. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Red Guards in 1968. China sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1968-1979 China was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Burmese War. This is a war that would continue below war levels after 1993. China sustained an unknown number of the 69,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1979 China was involved in the inter-state war of the Sino-Vietnamese Punitive. This was a war that it would initiate, and would result in a draw with Vietnam in 1979. China sustained 13,000 of the 21,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1987 China was involved in the inter-state war of the China-Vietnam War. This was a war that it would initiate, and would result in a draw with Vietnam in 1987. China sustained 1,800 of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.

Colombia

- From 1899-1902 Colombia was involved in the intra-state war for central control the Sixth Colombian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Liberals, assisted by Venezuela and Ecuador, in 1902. Colombia sustained 47,000 of the estimated 100,240 battle-related deaths.
- From 1948-1953 Colombia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Seventh (La Violencia) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Liberals in 1953. Colombia sustained 7,200 of the 36,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1951-1953 Colombia was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Colombia sustained 140 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1955-1962 Colombia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called La Violencia Second Wave. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and fall below war levels against the Liberal Guerrillas in 1962. Colombia sustained an unknown number of the 14,000 battel-related deaths.
- From 1988-present (at least 2014) Colombia has been involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Eighth Colombian (Drug) War. This is a war that it is fighting on its own soil, and continues against the Leftist Rebels and Drug Cartels. Colombia has sustained 10,181 of the 34,027 battle-related deaths.

Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)

- From 1960-1963 the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the First DRC War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Anti-Lumumba Coalistion, Katanga, Kasai, Belgium, and European Mercenaries in 1963. The Democratic Republic of Congo sustained an unknown number of the estimated 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1964-1965 the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Second DRC War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Jeunesse Warriors in 1965. The Democratic of Congo sustained an unknown number of the 3,500 to 9,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1964-1965 the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Third DRC Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Gbenye-led CNL (Simbas) in 1965. The Democratic Republic of Congo sustained 250 of the 4,805 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1976 the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) was involved in the inter-state war the Angola War. This was a war that it would initiate, lose against Cuba, and would transform into the non-state war Angola Guerilla War in 1976. The Democratic Republic of Congo sustained 100 of the 2,700 battle-related deaths.
- In 1978 the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-FNLC (Shaba, Shaba II, or Fourth DRC) War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Front de Liberation Nationale (FNLC) in 1978. The Democratic Republic of Congo would sustain an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1984 the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Chad-FAN (Habre Revolt) War. This is a war that it would win against Chad in 1984. The Democratic Republic of Congo sustained an unknown number of the 6,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1996-1997 the Democratic Republic of Congo (Zaire) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-AFDL (First Congo) War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against Alliance of Democratic Forces for the Liberation of Congo (AFDL), Rwanda (Rwanda Patriotic Army [-RPA]), Uganda, Angola, and Mai Mai in 1997. The Democratic Republic of Congo sustained 4,000 of the 13,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2002 the Democratic Republic of Congo was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD, Congo Liberation Movement (MLC), Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi in 2002. The Democratic Republic of Congo sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1999-2005 the Democratic Republic of Congo had fighting from the non-state war across state borders the Hemda-Lendu War on its soil. This was a war that would end in stalemate between the Hemda and Lendu tribes in 2005. The Democratic Republic of Congo sustained an unknown number of battle-related deaths.

Congo, Republic of

- In 1997 the Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Congo-Brazzaville War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Cobra Militia and Angola in 1997. The Republic of Congo sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-1999 the Republic of Congo (Congo-Brazzaville) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Congo-Brazzaville War. This is a war that it would fight

on its own soil, and win against the Ninja Militia, Ntsiloulous Militia, and Cocoye Militia in 1999. The Republic of Congo sustained an unknown number of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.

Costa Rica

- In 1948 Costa Rica was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Costa Rica War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the National Union Party (PUN), the Army of National Liberation, and the Caribbean Legion in 1948. Costa Rica sustained 1,500 of the 1,600 battle-related deaths.

Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)

- From 2002-2003 Cote d'Ivoire was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Cote D'Ivoire Military (First Ivoirian Civil) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a compromise with Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast (MPCI), Ivorian Popular Movement for the Far West (MPIGO), and Movement for Justice and Peace (MJP) in 2003. Cote D'Ivoire sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 Cote d'Ivoire was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Cote d'Ivoire War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would lose to New Forces, France, United Nations, and Invisible Commando in 2011. Cote d'Ivoire sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

Croatia

- In 1941 Croatia was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to Germany, Italy, and Hungary in 1941. Croatia sustained 305,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1992 Croatia was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence called the Croatian Independence War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a compromise (victory) with Yugoslavia in 1992. Croatia sustained an unknown number of an unknown number of battle-related deaths. Total deaths for this conflict reached 10,000.
- From 1992-1994 Croatia was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Bosnian-Serb Rebellion. This is a war that it would first fight on the winning side against the Bosnian Serbs from 1992-1994, and then on the losing side against Bosnia and the United States in 1994. Croatia sustained 6,689 of the 48,953 battle-related deaths.
- In 1995 Croatia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Croatia-Krajina War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Krajinian Serbs in 1995. Croatia sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

Cuba

- In 1912 Cuba was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Cuban Black Uprising. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Partido Independiente de Colar in 1912. Cuba sustained 50 of the 1,050 battle-related deaths.
- From 1958-1959 Cuba was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Cuban Revolution. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against the Fidelistas in 1959. Cuba sustained 2,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1976 Cuba was involved in the inter-state war the Angola War. This was a war that it would win against The Democratic Republic of Congo and South Africa, and would transform into the non-state war Angola Guerilla War in 1976. Cuba sustained 1,500 of the 2,700 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1988 Cuba was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Angolan Control War. This was a war that it would result in a compromise between Angola and UNITA in 1991. Cuba sustained 5,500 (low estimate) of the 66,300 (low estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1978 Cuba was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues the Eritrean War. This was a war that it would win against the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (PLF/EPLF) and Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in 1978. Cuba sustained an unknown number of the 13,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1978 Cuba was involved in the inter-state war of the Second Ogaden War. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Somalia, and would transform into the civil war over local issues called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 3 in 1978. Cuba sustained 700 of the 10,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1978-1980 Cuba was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 3. This is a war that it would win against the Ogaden Independence Movement (WSLF, SALF, OLF, IFLOSLF, and Echat), and Somalia in 1980. Cuba sustained an unknown number of the 24,000 battle-related deaths.

Cyprus

- In 1974 Cyprus was involved in the inter-state war the Turco-Cypriot War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose in 1974 to Turkey. Cyprus sustained 500 of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.

Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia)

- From 1918-1920 Czechoslovakia (Czech Republic) was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. The Czech Republic sustained 3,200 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.

- In 1919 the Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia) was involved in the inter-state war the Hungarian-Allies War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Hungary in 1919. The Czech Republic sustained 2,000 of the 11,000 battle-related deaths.

Dominican Republic

- In 1965 the Dominican Republic was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Dominican Republic War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and continue below war level with the Leftists in 1965. The Dominican Republic sustained 825 of the 1,469 battle-related deaths.

East Timor

- From 1975-1976 East Timor had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war the East Timorese War, Phase 2. This was a war that Indonesia would initiate against the Fretilin and UDT in East Timor, and would transition into the civil war over local issues called the East Timorese War, Phase 3 in 1976. This resulted in the annexation of East Timor into Indonesia. East Timor sustained an unknown number of the 32,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1979 East Timor had fighting on its own soil during the intra-state civil war for secession called the East Timorese War, Phase 3. This is a war that Indonesia would initiate, and would win against the FRETILIN in 1979. East Timor sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.

Ecuador

- In 1900 Ecuador was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Sixth Colombian War. This is a war that its ally, the Liberals, would lose in 1902. Ecuador sustained an estimated 100 of the 100,240 battle-related deaths.
- In 1912 Ecuador was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Ecuadorian Generals War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Alfaristas in 1912. Ecuador sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1913-1916 Ecuador was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Ecuadorian Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Conchistas in 1916. Ecuador sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 battle-related deaths.

Egypt

- From 1948-1949 Egypt was involved in the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against Israel in 1949. Egypt sustained 2,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.

- In 1956 Egypt was involved in the inter-state war the Sinai War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a draw with the United Kingdom and France, and a loss to Israel in 1956. Egypt sustained 3,000 of the 3,221 battle-related deaths.
- From 1963-1972 Egypt was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the First South Sudan War. This is a war that would result in a compromise between Sudan with Egypt and Anya Nya in 1972. Egypt sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1967 Israel was involved in the inter-state war the Six Day War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to Israel in 1967. Egypt sustained 10,000 of the 19,600 battle-related deaths.
- From 1967-1970 Egypt was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the North Yemen War. This is a war that it would win against the Royalists and Third Force/YRF in 1970. Egypt sustained 26,000 of the 53,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1969-1970 Egypt was involved in the inter-state war of War of Attrition. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to Israel in 1970. Egypt sustained 5,000 of the 5,368 battle-related deaths.
- From 1970-1972 Sudan was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the First South Sudan War. This was a war that would end with a compromise between with Anya Nya in 1972. Egypt sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1973 Egypt was involved in the inter-state war of the Yom Kippur War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose in 1973 to Israel. Egypt sustained 7,700 of the 14,439 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Egypt was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Egypt sustained 14 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.

El Salvador

- In 1906 El Salvador was involved in the inter-state war called the Third Central American War. This was a war that it would initiate and lose to Guatemala in 1906. El Salvador sustained 300 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1907 El Salvador was involved in the inter-state war called the Fourth Central American War. This is a war that it would initiate and lose against Nicaragua in 1907. El Salvador sustained 300 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1932 El Salvador was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Matanza War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Leftists in 1932. El Salvador sustained 100 of the 2,600 battle-related deaths.
- In 1969 El Salvador was involved in the inter-state war the Football War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Honduras in 1969. El Salvador sustained 700 of the 1,900 battle-related deaths.
- From 1979-1992 El Salvador was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the El Salvador War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would reach a compromise with the Salvadorean Democratic Front in 1992. El Salvador sustained 10,000 of the 24,000 battle-related deaths.

Eritrea

- From 1972-1974 Eritrea was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war the Eritrean Split War. This was a war that would end in a stalemate between the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) versus the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF) in 1974. Eritrea sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1978 Eritrea had fighting on its soil during the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Eritrean War. This was a war that Ethiopia and Cuba would win against the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (PLF/EPLF) and Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in 1978. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the 13,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1982-1991 Eritrea had fighting on its soil during the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Tigrean and Eritrean War. This is a war that Ethiopia would lose to Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), and Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in 1991. Eritrea sustained an unknown number of the 230,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2000 Eritrea was involved in the inter-state war the Badme War. This was a war that it would initiate, it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a draw with Ethiopia in 2000. Eritrea sustained 50,000 of the 120,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2006-2012 Eritrea was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Somalia War. This is a war that it would lose against Somalia, Ethiopia, Uganda, Burundi, Kenya, United States, Puntland, and Ahlu Sunna Waljama'a in 2012. Eritrea sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Estonia

- From 1918-1920 Estonia was involved in the inter-state war called the Estonian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Russia in 1920. Estonia sustained 3,600 of the 11,921 battle-related deaths.
- In 1919 Estonia was involved in the inter-state war the Latvian War. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Germany in 1919. Estonia sustained 1,000 of the approximately 13,246 battle-related deaths.

Ethiopia

- From 1901-1904 Ethiopia was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Somali Rebellion. This is a war that it would win against the Mohammad Abdullah Hassan's Dervishes in 1904. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the approximately 4,400 battle-related deaths.
- From 1916-1917 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Negus Mikael Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Rebels led by Negus Mikael in 1917. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1928-1930 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Ethiopian Northern Resistance (Raya-Azebo Rebellion). This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and

win against the Northern Resistance in 1930. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1935-1936 Ethiopia was involved in the inter-state war the Conquest War. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and lost to Italy in 1936. Ethiopia sustained 16,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1941 Ethiopia was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated and won against Italy in 1941. Ethiopia sustained 5,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- In 1943 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Weyane Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Weyane Rebels in 1943. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1951-1953 Ethiopia was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Ethiopia sustained 120 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1963-1964 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the First Ogaden War. This is a war that Ethiopia would fight on its soil, and reach a compromise with the Ogaden Liberation Front (OLF) in 1964. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1978 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Eritrean War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (PLF/EPLF) and Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) in 1978. Ethiopia sustained 7,100 of the 13,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1977 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues the Second Ogaden War, Phase 1. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transition into the inter-state war called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 2. Ethiopia sustained 9,000 of the 30,800 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1978 Ethiopia was involved in the inter-state war of the Second Ogaden War, Phase 2. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, win against Somalia, and would transform into the civil war over local issues called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 3 in 1978. Ethiopia sustained 1,800 of the 10,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1978-1980 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 3. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil; and win against the Ogaden Independence Movement (WSLF, SALF, OLF, IFLOSLF, and Echat), and Somalia in 1980. Ethiopia sustained 2,000 of the 24,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1982-1991 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Tigrean and Eritrean War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF), Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF), and Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in 1991. Ethiopia sustained 150,000 of the 230,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2000 Ethiopia was involved in the inter-state war the Badme War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a draw with Eritrea in 2000. Ethiopia sustained 70,000 of the 120,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1999 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Oromo Liberation War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would continue below war

levels against the Oromo Liberation Front in 1999. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

- From 2006-2012 Ethiopia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Somalia War. This is a war that it would win against the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and Eritrea in 2012. Ethiopia sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Finland

- In 1918 Finland was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Finnish Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Finnish Communists and Russia in 1918. Finland sustained 5,300 of the 24,150 battle-related deaths.
- In 1918 Finland was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. Finland sustained 50 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 Finland was involved in the inter-state war called the Estonian War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Russia in 1920. Finland sustained 150 of the 11,921 battle-related deaths.
- From 1939-1940 Finland was involved in the inter-state war the Russo-Finnish War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Russia (USSR) in 1940. Finland sustained 24,923 of the 151,798 battle-related deaths.
- From 1941-1944 Finland was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and lost against Russia (USSR) in 1944. Finland sustained 65,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

France

- From 1899-1900 France was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the French Conquest of Chad. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against the Rabih az-Zubayr in 1900. France sustained 125 of the 1,025 battle-related deaths.
- In 1900 France was involved in the inter-state war called the Boxer Rebellion. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against China in 1900. France sustained 24 of the 7003 battle-related deaths.
- From 1907-1908 France was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Hafiziyya Uprising. This is a war that it would lose against the Mulai el-Hafid-led Forces in 1908. France sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1907-1910 France was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Anti-Foreign Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Sheikh Ma Al-Ainie in 1910. France sustained 150 of the 3,150 battle-related deaths.
- From 1909-1911 France was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the French Conquest of Wadai. This is a war that France would initiate, and win against the Wadai Sultanate on 1911. France sustained 4,000 of the 12,000 battle-related deaths.

- In 1912 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the French-Berber War. This is a war that it would win against the Berbers in 1912. France sustained 200 of the 3,600 battle-related deaths.
- From 1913-1915 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Moroccan Berber War. This is a war that it would initiate, and would fall below war levels against the Berbers in 1915. France sustained 900 of the at least 1,900 battle-related deaths.
- From 1914-1918 France was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and won against Germany in 1918. France sustained 1,385,000 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1919 France was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1919. France sustained 50 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 France was involved in the inter-state war called the Estonian War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Russia in 1920. France sustained 0 of the 11,921 battle-related deaths.
- In 1919 France was involved in the inter-state war the Latvian War. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Germany in 1919. France sustained an unknown number of the approximately 13,246 battle-related deaths.
- From 1919-1921 France was involved in the inter-state war the France-Turkey War. This is a war that it initiated, and ended in a draw against Turkey in 1921. France sustained 5,000 of the 40,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1920 France was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Franco-Syrian War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against the Syrians in 1920. France sustained 3,500 of the 3,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1925-1926 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Rif Rebellion. This is a war that it would win against the Riffs in 1926. France sustained 10,000 of the 70,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1925-1927 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Franco-Druze War. This is a war that it would win against the Druze in 1927. France sustained 4,000 of the 6,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1930-1931 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Yen Bai Uprising. This was a war that it would win against the Vietnamese in 1931. France sustained 1 of the 1,001 battle-related deaths.
- From 1939-1945 France was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lost against Germany and Italy in 1940, lose against the United Kingdom in 1942, and win against Germany in 1945. France sustained 213,324 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1946-1954 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the French-Indochina War. This is a war that it would lose against Vietminh in 1954. France sustained 94,500 of the 269,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1947-1948 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Third Franco-Madagascan War. This is war that it would win against Madagascar in 1948. France sustained 1,000 of the 12,200 battle-related deaths.

- From 1951-1953 France was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. France sustained 288 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1952-1954 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Franco-Tunisian War. This is a war that it would lose against Tunisia in 1954. France sustained 2,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1953-1956 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Moroccan Independence. This is a war that it would lose against Morocco in 1956. France sustained 2,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1954-1962 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Third Franco-Algerian War. This is a war that it would lose against Algeria in 1962. France sustained 18,000 of the 32,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1956 France was involved in the inter-state war the Sinai War. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with Egypt in 1956. France sustained 10 of the 3,221 battle-related deaths.
- From 1957-1958 France was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the French-Cameroon War. This is a war that it would win against the UPC in 1958. France sustained 1,000 of the the 1,900 battle-related deaths.
- From 1968-1971 France was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the First Chad (FROLINAT) Rebellion. This was a war that it would win against the FROLINAT Rebels in Chad in 1971. France would suffer 50 of the 3,550 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1978 France was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chad-FAP War. This is a war that it would win against the People's Armed Forces (FAP) and Libya in 1978. France sustained an unknown number of the 4,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 1978 France was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-FNLC (Shaba, Shaba II, or Fourth DRC) War. This was a war that it would win against the Front de Liberation Nationale (FNLC) in 1978. France would sustain 11 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1984 France was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Chad-FAN (Habre Revolt) War. This was a war that it would win against Chad in 1984. France sustained 200 of the 6,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1984 France was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fourth Lebanese Civil War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with the Amal, Progressive Socialist Party, Palestinians (Aggregate), Iran, Hezbollah, and Syria forces in 1984. France sustained 74 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 France was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. France sustained 2 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1994 France was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Somalia War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate between Somalia and Nigeria versus Aideed Faction and the Somali National Front (SNF) in 1997. France sustained 2 of the 32,070 battle-related deaths.
- In 2001 France was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Afghanistan. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Afghanistan, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Afghan Resistance in 2001. France sustained 0 of the 4,002 battle-related deaths.

- From 2001-2007 France was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Taliban. France would suffer 12 of the 14,393 battle-related deaths.
- From 2002-2003 France was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Cote D'Ivoire Military (First Ivoirian Civil) War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Patriotic Movement of Ivory Coast (MPCI), Ivorian Popular Movement for the Far West (MPIGO), and Movement for Justice and Peace (MJP) in 2003. France sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 France was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Libyan Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Libya in 2011. France sustained 0 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 France was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Cote d'Ivoire War. This is a war that it would win against Cote d'Ivoire, Front for the Liberation of the Greater West, young Patriots, and Liberian Mercenaries in 2011. France sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

Georgia

- From 1991-1992 Georgia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Georgia-South Ossetia War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a compromise with South Ossetia in 1992. Georgia sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1992 Georgia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Georgia War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to the Reform Movement in 1992. Georgia sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1994 Georgia was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Abkhazia Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to Abkhazia in 1994. Georgia sustained 5,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.

Germany

- From 1904-1906 Germany was involved in the extra-state colonial war the South West African Revolt. This is a war that it would win against Herero and Nama in 1906. Germany sustained 1,800 of the 12,800 battle-related deaths.
- From 1905-1906 Germany was involved in the extra-state colonial war the Maji-Maji Revolt. This is a war that it would win against the Maji-Maji in Tanganyika in 1906. Germany sustained 3,440 of the 8,840 battle-related deaths.
- From 1914-1918 Germany was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Belgium in 1914; initiate and win against Russia in 1917; fight on its own soil and lose to Japan in 1918; initiate and lose to France in 1918; fight on its own soil and lose to Germany in 1918; and fight on its own soil and lose to the United States in 1918. Germany sustained 1,773,700 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.

- In 1918 Germany was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Finnish Civil War. This is a war that it would win against the Finnish Communists and Russia in 1918. Germany sustained 950 of the 24,150 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1919 Germany was involved in the inter-state war the Latvian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil and end in a draw with Russia in 1919; initiate and lose to Latvia in 1919; and fight on its own soil and lose to Estonia, the United Kingdom, and France in 1919. Germany sustained 450 of the approximately 13,246 battle-related deaths.
- In 1919 Germany was involved in the intra-state inter-communal war called the Spartacist Rising (German Revolution). This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Socialists in 1919. Germany sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1936-1939 Germany was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Spanish Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Spain, the International Brigades, and the Soviet Union (Russia) in 1939. Germany sustained 300 of the 309,358 battle-related deaths.
- From 1939-1945 Germany was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, and won against Poland in 1939, won against the Netherlands, Norway, and Belgium in 1940, won against Greece and Yugoslavia in 1941, and lost against the United Kingdom, France, Canada, Russia (USSR), the United States, Italy, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Romania, and Bulgaria in 1945. Germany sustained 3,500,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2007 Germany was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Taliban. Germany would suffer 25 of the 14,393 battle-related deaths.

Ghana

- In 1990 Ghana was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Liberian War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) in 1990. Ghana sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1996 Ghana was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Liberian War. This was a war that would result in a compromise with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in 1996. Ghana sustained an unknown number of the 30,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-1999 Ghana was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone Civil) War. This is a war that the Kabbah Faction, Kamajors, ECOMOG, and the United Kingdom would win against Sierra Leone in 2000. Ghana sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Greece (Macedonia)

- From 1912-1913 Greece (Macedonia) was involved in the inter-state war the First Balkan War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Turkey in 1913. Greece sustained 5,000 of the 82,000 battle-related deaths.

- In 1913 Greece (Macedonia) was involved in the inter-state war the Second Balkan War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Bulgaria in 1913. Greece sustained 2,500 of the 60,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1917-1918 Greece (Macedonia) was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against Bulgaria in 1918. Greece sustained 5,000 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1919 Greece was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1919. Greece sustained 300 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- From 1919-1922 Greece was involved in the inter-state war the Greco-Turkish War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil (in 1922), and lose to Turkey in 1922. Greece sustained 30,000 of the 50,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1940-1941 Greece was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and lost against Italy and Germany in 1941. Greece sustained 18,300 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1941-1945 Greece was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Greek Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Communists in 1945. Greece sustained 500 of the 1,737 battle-related deaths.
- From 1946-1949 Greece was involved in the intrastate war for central control called the Greek Civil War – Round Three. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Communists in 1949. Greece sustained 17,970 of the 67,970 battle-related deaths.
- From 1951-1953 Greece was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Greece sustained 169 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.

Guatemala

- In 1906 Guatemala was involved in the inter-state war called the Third Central American War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against El Salvador and Honduras in 1906. Guatemala sustained 400 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1966-1968 Guatemala was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Guatemala War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Leftists in 1968. Guatemala sustained 1,000 of the 2,428 battle-related deaths.
- From 1970-1971 Guatemala was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Guatemala War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against the Leftists in 1971. Guatemala would suffer 50 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1978-1983 Guatemala was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Guatemala War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against the Leftists and Mayans in 1983. Guatemala would sustain 4,200 of the 17,500 battle-related deaths.

- From 1987-1990 Guatemala was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fourth Guatemala War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against the Leftists in 1990. Guatemala would sustain 3,000 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.

Guinea

- In 1990 Guinea was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Liberian War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) in 1990. Guinea sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1996 Guinea was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Liberian War. This was a war that would result in a compromise with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in 1996. Guinea sustained an unknown number of the 30,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-1999 Guinea was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone Civil) War. This is a war that the Kabbah Faction, Kamajors, ECOMOG, and the United Kingdom would win against Sierra Leone in 2000. Guinea sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-1999 Guinea was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Guinea-Bissau Military War. This is a war that it would lose to Mane Junta in 1999. Guinea sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 2000-2001 Guinea was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Guinean War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a stalemate with the Rally of Democratic Forces of Guinea (RFDG) in 2001. Guinea would sustain an unknown number of the 1,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Guinea-Bissau

- From 1998-1999 Guinea-Bissau was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Guinea-Bissau Military War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to Mane Junta in 1999. Guinea-Bissau sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Haiti

- From 1918-1920 the United States was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Caco Revolt. This is a war that it would win against the Caco Rebels in 1920. The United States sustained 98 of the 2,102 battle-related deaths.

Honduras

- In 1906 Honduras was involved in the inter-state war called the Third Central American War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Guatemala in 1906. Honduras sustained 300 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1907 Honduras was involved in the inter-state war called the Fourth Central American War. This is a war that it would fight on its soil, and lose against Nicaragua in 1907. Honduras sustained 300 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1924 Honduras was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Honduran Conservative War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Conservatives and the Revolutionary Liberals in 1924. Honduras sustained 2,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1969 Honduras was involved in the inter-state war the Football War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against El Salvador in 1969. Honduras sustained 1,200 of the 1,900 battle-related deaths.

Hungary

- In 1919 Hungary was involved in the inter-state war the Hungarian-Allies War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Czech Republic (Czechoslovakia) and Romania in 1919. Hungary sustained 6,000 of the 11,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1919-1920 Hungary was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Hungary's Red and White Terror (Hungarian) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Anti-Communists in 1920. Hungary sustained 1,000 of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1941-1945 Hungary was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated, won against Yugoslavia in 1941, and lost against Russia (USSR), Romania, and Bulgaria in 1945. Hungary sustained 136,000 of the 17, 634,907 battle-related deaths.
- In 1956 Hungary was involved in the inter-state war the Soviet-Hungarian War. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and lost against Russia (Soviet Union) in 1956. Hungary sustained 926 of the 2,426 battle-related deaths.

India

- From 1919-1920 India had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war called the First British-Waziristan. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against Waziristan in 1920. India sustained an unknown number of the 2,400 battle-related deaths.
- From 1921-1922 India had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Moplah Rebellion. This was a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Muslim Moplahs in 1922. India sustained an unknown number of the 2,450 battle-related deaths.

- From 1936-1938 India had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war called the Second British-Waziristan War. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Pathan Tribes in 1938. India sustained an unknown number of the 10,200 total battle-related deaths.
- From 1947-1949 India was involved in the inter-state war the First Kashmir War. This is a war that India would initiate, fight on its own soil, and end in a draw with Pakistan in 1949. India sustained 2,500 of the 3,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1948 India was involved in the extra-state war called the Indo-Hyderabad War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against Hyderabad in 1948. India sustained 10 of the 1,210 battle-related deaths.
- From 1948-1950 India was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Telengana Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Hyderabad Communists in 1950. India sustained at least 250 of the 2,250 battle-related deaths.
- From 1956-1957 India was involved in the intra-state war for independence called the Naga Insurgency War Phase 1. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would fall below war levels against the Naga Home Guard in 1957. India sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-realted deaths.
- In 1962 India was involved in the inter-state war the Sino-Indian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against China in 1962. India sustained 1,353 of the 1,853 battle-related deaths.
- In 1965 India was involved in the inter-state war the Second Kashmir War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a draw against Pakistan in 1965. India sustained 3,261 of the 7,061 battle-related deaths.
- From 1970-1971 India was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Naxalite Rebellion. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win in 1971 over the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist). India sustained an unknown number of the 1,400 battle-related deaths.
- In 1971 India was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence and secession called the Pakistan-Bengal War. This is a war that would transition into the inter-state war called the War for Bangladesh in 1971. India sustained an unknown number of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1971 India was involved in the inter-state war called the Bangladesh War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win in 1971 over Pakistan. India sustained 3,241 of the 11,223 battle-related deaths.
- In 1984 India was involved in the intra-state civil war over territory and autonomy called the Indian Golden Temple War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Sikhs in 1984. India sustained 250 of the 1,000 battle related deaths.
- From 1989-1993 India was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Punjab Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Sikh Guerrillas (Aggregate) in 1993. India sustained 1,500 of the 7,835 battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-2005 India was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence and secession (accession to Pakistan) called the Kashmir Insurgency. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would fall below war levels against the Jammu-Kashmir Liberation Front, Hizbul Mujahideen, Ikhwan-ul-Muslimeen, Al Jehad, Al Barq, Al Umar Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammed,

Lashkar-e-Taiba, and Harkat-ul-Ansar in 2005. India sustained 5,000 of the 24,000 battle-related deaths.

- In 1999 India was involved in the inter-state war the Kargil War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win in 1999 against Pakistan. India sustained 474 of the 1,172 battle-related deaths.

Indonesia

- From 1904-1907 Indonesia had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Second Dutch-Achinese War. This is a war that the Netherlands would win against Aceh in 1907. Indonesia sustained an unknown number of the 24,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1946 Indonesia was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Indonesian War. This is a war that Indonesia would initiate, fought on its own soil, and would reach a compromise with the Netherlands and the United Kingdom in 1946. Indonesia sustained 3,600 of the 5,400 battle-related deaths.
- In 1950 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state war for secession called the South Moluccas War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Republik Maluku Selatan in 1950. Indonesia sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1951-1962 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Indonesia Darul Islam Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Negara Islam Indonesia in 1962. Indonesia sustained 8,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1958-1961 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state war for central ontrol called the Permesta Rebellion (Indonesian Leftists). This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Permesta Rebels in 1961. Indonesia sustained 4,000 of the 6,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1967-1968 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state war for independence called the First West Papua War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Organisasi Papua Merdeka in 1968. Indonesia sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1976 Indonesia was involved in the extra-state imperial war the East Timorese War, Phase 2. This was a war that it would initiate against the Fretilin and UDT in East Timor, and would transition into the civil war over local issues called the East Timorese War, Phase 3 in 1976. This resulted in the annexation of East Timor into Indonesia. Indonesia sustained 12,500 of the 32,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1979 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the East Timorese War, Phase 3. This is a war that it would initiate, would fight on its own soil, and would win against the FRETILIN in 1979. Indonesia sustained 1,250 of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1978 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Second West Papua War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Organisasi Papua Merdeka (Aggegate) in 1978. Indonesia sustained an unknown number of the 1,600 battle-related deaths.
- From 1990-1991 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the First Aceh War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would fall below war levels against

the Gerakan Aceh Merdeka in 1991. Indonesia sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.

- From 1999-2002 Indonesia was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called the Maluku (Moluccas Sectarian) War. This is a war that would be fought on its soil, and result in a negotiated settlement between the Muslim "White" Forces (Aggregate) and Laskar Jihad versus Christian "Red" Forces (Aggegate). Indonesia sustained 0 of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1999-2004 Indonesia was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Second Aceh War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a stalemate with Gerakan Aceh Merdeka in 2004. Indonesia sustained an unknown number of the 5,500 battle-related deaths.

Iran

- From 1908-1909 Iran was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Iranian Constitution War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to the Constitutionalists, Bakhtiyaris, and the Transcaucasians (Aggregate) in 1909. Iran sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1920-1921 Iran was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Gilan Marxist Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Jangalis, Russia, and the Mazandaran Rebels in 1921. Iran sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1921-1922 Iran was involved in the intra-state war for independence called the Simko Rebellion. This is a war that Iran would fight on its own soil, and win against the Shikak Kurds in 1922. Iran sustained 1,065 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1975 Iran was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Fourth Iraqi Kurds War. This was a war that it would lose against Iraq and Jash in 1975. Iran sustained an unknown number of the 4,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1978-1979 Iran was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Iranian Islamic Revolution (Overthrow of the Shah). This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the Mujahideen e-Kalk, Fedayeen Kalk, and Pro-Khomeini Rebels in 1979. Iran sustained 500 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1979-1983 Iran was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Anti-Khomeini Coalition War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Mujahideen e-Kalk, Fedayeen Kalk, and the Kurdish Democratic Party forces in 1983. Iran sustained 3,000 of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1980-1988 Iran was involved in the inter-state war of the Iran-Iraq War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a draw with Iraq in 1988. Iran sustained 750,000 of the 1,250,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1984 Iran was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fourth Lebanese War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Lebanon, Lebanese Forces, United States, and France in 1984. Iran sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1985-1988 Iran was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Fifth Iraqi Kurds War. This is a war that it would lose to Iraq and Jash in 1988. Iran sustained an unknown number of the more than 4,000 battle-related deaths.

Iraq

- In 1920 Iraq was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Iraqi-British War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against the United Kingdom in 1920. Iraq sustained 8,500 of the 9,540 battle-related deaths.
- In 1948 Iraq was involved in the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. This is a war that it would initiate, and lose against Israel in 1948. Iraq sustained 500 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1959 Iraq was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Mosul Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Second Division-Pro-Western Faction in 1959. Iraq sustained an unknown number of the 1,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1961-1963 Iraq was involved in the intra-state war for autonomy and independence called the First Iraqi Kurds War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a stalemate with the Barzani-led Kurdish Tribes and the Kurdish Democratic Party in 1963. Iraq sustained 4,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1965-1966 Iraq was involved in the intra-state war for autonomy called the Second Iraqi Kurds War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a negotiated settlement with KDP (Barzani) and KDP (Talibani-Ahmad) in 1966. Iraq sustained 2,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1968-1970 Iraq was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Third Iraqi Kurds War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and end in a compromise with the Kurdish Democratic Party (Barzani) in 1970. Iraq sustained 2,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1973 Iraq was involved in the inter-state war of the Yom Kippur War. This was a war that it would initiate, and lose against Israel in 1973. Iraq sustained 278 of the 14,439 battle-related deaths.
- From 1974-1975 Iraq was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Fourth Iraqi Kurds War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Kurdish Democratic Party (Barzani), Iran, and Iranian Kurds in 1975. Iraq sustained 2,500 of the 4,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1980-1988 Iraq was involved in the inter-state war of the Iran-Iraq War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would end in a draw with Iran in 1988. Iraq sustained 500,000 of the 1,250,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1985-1988 Iraq was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Fifth Iraqi Kurds War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Kurdish Democratic Party, Patriotic Union of Kurdestan, Iraqi Communist Party, Socialist Party of Kurdistan-Iraq, and Iran in 1988. Iraq sustained an unknown number of the more than 4,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Iraq was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil; and would lose against Kuwait, the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom,

Italy, Morocco, Egypt, Oman, France, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Australia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Bahrain, and Syria in 1991. Iraq sustained 40,000 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.

- In 1991 Iraq was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Iraqi-Shiite Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Shiites (Aggregate) and Supreme Assembly of the Islamic Revolution in 1991. Iraq sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Iraq was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Sixth Iraqi Kurds Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a stalemate with the Kurdish Democratic Party, Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, and Jash Defectors in 1991. Iraq sustained an unknown number of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1992 Iraq sustained fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war called the First PKK in Iraq. This was a war that would end in stalemate between Turkey and the PKK party in Iraq in 1992. This war had 2,300 battle-related deaths.
- From 1994-1995 Iraq was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called the First Iraqi Kurds Internecine War. This is a war that would be fought on its soil, and result in a stalemate between the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan versus the Kurdish Democratic Party and Islamic Movement of Kurdistan in 1995. Iraq sustained 0 of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1996 Iraq was involved in the intra-state civil war over territory (control of Kurdish no-fly zone) called the Seventh Iraqi Kurds War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and result in a stalemate with the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and Iraqi National Congress. Iraq sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1997 Iraq sustained fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war called the Second PKK in Iraq. This was a war that would end in stalemate between Turkey and the PKK party in Iraq in 1997. This war had 2,600 battle-related deaths.
- In 1997 Iraq was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called the Second Iraqi Kurds Internecine War. This is a war that would be fought on its soil, and result in a stalemate between the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan and the Kurdish Democratic Party. Iraq sustained 0 of the 1,200 battle-related deaths.
- In 2003 Iraq was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Iraq. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil; lose to the United States, the United Kingdom, and Australia; and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Iraqi Resistance in 2003. Iraq sustained 7,000 of the 7,173 battle-related deaths.
- From 2004-2007 Iraq was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that it would fight on its soil, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. Iraq sustained 10,800 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.
- From 2010-present (2015) Iraq was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Iraqi-Sunni Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and continues against the Iraqi Sunnis (Aggregate). Iraq sustained an unknown number of the 13,000 battle-related deaths as of 2015.

Israel

- In 1956 Israel was involved in the inter-state war the Sinai War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Egypt in 1956. Israel sustained 189 of the 3,221 battle-related deaths.
- In 1967 Israel was involved in the inter-state war the Six Day War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Jordan, Egypt, and Syria in 1967. Israel sustained 1,000 of the 19,600 battle-related deaths.
- From 1969-1970 Israel was involved in the inter-state war of War of Attrition. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Egypt in 1970. Israel sustained 368 of the 5,368 battle-related deaths.
- In 1973 Israel was involved in the inter-state war of the Yom Kippur War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win in 1973 in defeating Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Iraq. Israel sustained 2,838 of the 14,439 battle-related deaths.
- In 1982 Israel was involved in the inter-state war the Lebanon War. This was a war that it would initiate, and would win against Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1982. Israel sustained 455 of the 1,655 battle-related deaths.
- From 2000-2003 Israel was involved in the extra-state colonial war of Al Aqsa Intifada. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against Palestinians in 2003. Israel sustained 900 of the 4,100 battle-related deaths.

Italy

- From 1911-1912 Italy was involved in the inter-state war the Italo-Turkish War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Turkey in 1912. Italy sustained 6,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1915-1918 Italy was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against Austria-Hungary in 1918. Italy sustained 650,000 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 Italy was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. Italy sustained an unknown number of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- From 1920-1922 Italy had fighting on its soil during the Italian Fascist War. This is a war that the Blackshirts would initiate and win against the Leftists in 1922. Italy sustained 0 of the 3,300 battle-related deaths.
- From 1923-1931 Italy was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Italian-Sanusi War. This is a war that it would win against the Sanusi Tribe in 1931. Italy sustained 5,000 of the 40,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1935-1936 Italy was involved in the inter-state war the Conquest War. This is a war that it initiated, and won against Ethiopia in 1936. Italy sustained 4,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1936-1939 Italy was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Spanish Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Spain, the International Brigades, and the Soviet Union (Russia) in 1939. Italy sustained 9,800 of the 309,358 battle-related deaths.
- From 1940-1945 Italy was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against Greece and Yugoslavia in 1941, win against Germany in 1945, lose against Ethiopia in 1941, and lose against the United Kingdom, Canada, Russia (USSR), the United States, Australia, and New Zealand in 1943. Italy sustained 226,900 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Italy was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Italy sustained 0 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1994 Italy was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Somalia War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate between Somalia and Nigeria versus Aideed Faction and the Somali National Front (SNF) in 1997. Italy sustained 0 of the 32,070 battle-related deaths.
- From 2004-2007 Italy was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. Italy would suffer 33 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 Italy was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Libyan Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Libya in 2011. Italy sustained 0 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.

Japan

- In 1900 Japan was involved in the inter-state war called the Boxer Rebellion. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against China in 1900. Japan sustained 622 of the 7003 battle-related deaths.
- From 1904-1905 Japan was involved in the inter-state war called the Russo-Japanese War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Russia in 1905. Japan sustained 80,378 of the 151,831 battle-related deaths.
- From 1907-1910 Japan was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Japan-Korean Guerrillas War. This is a war that it would win against Korea in 1910. Japan sustained 136 of the 17,736 battle-related deaths.
- From 1914-1918 Japan was involved in the inter-state war called World War I. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Germany in 1918. Japan sustained 300 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 Japan was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. Japan sustained 1,500 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- From 1931-1933 Japan was involved in the inter-state war the Manchurian War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against China in 1933. Japan sustained 10,000 of the 60,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1938 Japan was involved in the inter-state war the Changkufeng War. This is a war that it would initiate, and lose to Russia (USSR) in 1938. Japan sustained 526 of the 1,726 battle-related deaths.

- In 1939 Japan was involved in the inter-state war the Nomonhan War. This is a war that it would initiate, and lose against Russia (USSR) in 1939. Japan sustained 20,000 of the 28,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1937-1945 Japan was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against China, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Russia, and Mongolia in 1945. Japan sustained 1,990,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

Jordan

- In 1948 Jordan was involved in the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. This is a war that it would initiate, and lose against Israel in 1948. Iraq sustained 1,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1967 Jordan was involved in the inter-state war the Six Day War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against Israel in 1967. Jordan sustained 6,100 of the 19,600 battle-related deaths.
- In 1970 Jordan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Black September War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and result in a stalemate with Syria and the Palestinians in 1970. Jordan sustained 750 of the 1,750 battle-related deaths.
- In 1973 Jordan was involved in the inter-state war of the Yom Kippur War. This was a war that it initiated, and lost in 1973 to Israel. Jordan sustained 23 of the 14,439 battle-related deaths.

Kenya

- From 1952-1956 Kenya had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called British-Mau Mau War. This is a war that the Mau Mau would initiate and lose against the United Kingdom in 1956. Kenya sustained an unknown number of the 17,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 2006-2012 Kenya was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Somalia War. This is a war that it would win against the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and Eritrea in 2012. Kenya sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Korea, North (Manchuria (Democratic Republic of)

- From 1904-1905 North Korea (Manchuria) had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war called the Russo-Japanese War. North Korea sustained an unknown number of the 151,831 battle-related deaths.
- From 1907-1910 North Korea (Manchuria) had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Japan-Korean Guerrillas War. This is a war that Japan would win against Korea in 1910. North Korea sustained an unknown number of the 17,736 battle-related deaths.
- From 1950-1953 North Korea was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and result in a draw with South Korea, the United States, Canada, Columbia, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Greece, Ethiopia,

Turkey, Thailand, the Philippines, and Australia in 1953. North Korea sustained 316,579 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.

Korea, South (Republic of)

- From 1904-1905 South Korea (Korea) had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war called the Russo-Japanese War. This war had a total of 151,831 battle-related deaths.
- From 1907-1910 South Korea had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Japan-Korean Guerrillas War. This is a war that Japan would win against Korea in 1910. South Korea sustained an unknown number of the 17,736 battle-related deaths.
- From 1950-1953 South Korea was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a draw with North Korea in 1953. South Korea sustained 113,248 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1965-1973 South Korea was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnam War. This was a war that it would initiate, and would result in a draw with North Vietnam in 1973. South Korea sustained 4,687 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- From 2004-2007 South Korea was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. South Korea would suffer 1 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.

Kosovo

- From 1998-1999 Kosovo was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Kosovo Independence War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transform into the inter-state war called War for Kosovo in 1999. Kosovo sustained 800 of the 1,200 battle-related deaths.
- In 1999 Kosovo had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war called the Kosovo War. This is a war that the United States would win against Yugoslavia (Serbia) in 1999. Kosovo sustained an unknown number of the 5,002 battle-related deaths.

Laos

- From 1960-1968 Laos was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Laotian (Laotian Civil) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transition into the inter-state war the Second Laotian war against Pathet Lao, the Neutralists and North Vietnam in 1968. Laos sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1967-1973 Laos was involved in the inter-state war the Second Laotian War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a draw against North Vietnam in 1973. Laos sustained 11,250 of the 13,875 battle-related deaths.
- In 1971 Laos had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war the Vietnam War. Laos sustained an unknown number of the 1,021,442 battle-related deaths.

- From 1976-1979 Laos was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues (re-education camps, and Vietnamese presence) and religion called the Second Laotian War (Chao Fa Rebellion). This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win in 1979 against Chao Fa Rebels. Laos sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.

Latvia

- From 1918-1920 Latvia was involved in the inter-state war the Latvian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil and win against Germany in 1919, and Russia in 1920. Latvia sustained 3,046 of the approximately 13,246 battle-related deaths.

Lebanon

- From 1925-1927 Lebanon had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Franco-Druze War. This is a war that France would win against the Druze in 1927. Lebanon sustained an unknown number of the 6,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1948 Lebanon was involved in the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil and lose against Israel in 1948. Lebanon sustained 500 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1958 Lebanon was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Lebanese War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and result in a stalemate against Syria (United Arab Republic) and the United National Front in 1958. Lebanon sustained an unknown number of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1976 Lebanon was the arena for the intra-state intercommunal war called the Second Lebanese War. This was a war that would end in a compromise between the Maronite Militias along with Syria and the Lebanese National Movement in 1976. This war had 15,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1982 Lebanon was the arena for the inter-state war of War over Lebanon. This was a war that would end in an Israeli victory over Syria along with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in 1982. This war had 1,655 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1984 Lebanon was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fourth Lebanese Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with the Amal, Progressive Socialist Party, Palestinians (Aggregate), Iran, Hezbollah, and Syria forces in 1984. Lebanon sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1989-1990 Lebanon was involved in the intra-state civil war for local control called the Fifth Lebanese War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to the Lebanese Forces, Lebanese Armed Forces (Lahoud Faction), Progressive Socialist Party, and Syria in 1990. Lebanon sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.

Liberia

- From 1989-1990 Liberia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Liberian War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a stalemate with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) in 1990. Liberia sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1996 Senegal was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Liberian War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in 1996. Liberia sustained an unknown number of the 30,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 2002-2003 Liberia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Liberia-LURD War. This is a war that it would fight on its soil, and would lose to the Liberians United for Reconciliation and Democracy (LURD) and Movement for Democracy in Liberia (MODEL) in 2003. Liberia sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.

Libya

- In 1978 Libya was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Chad-Fap War. This is a war that it would lose to Chad and France in 1978. Libya sustained an unknown number of the 4,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 1979 Libya was involved in the inter-state war called the Ugandian-Tanzanian War. This is a war that it would lose to Uganda in 1979. Libya sustained 500 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1980-1981 and from 1983-1984 Libya was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Chad-FAN (Habre Revolt) War. This was a war that would be lost against France and Forces Armees du Nord (FAN) in 1984. Libya sustained 1,000 of the 6,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1986-1987 Libya was involved in the inter-state war the Aouzou Strip War. This was a war that it would lose against Chad in 1987. Libya sustained 7,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1986-1987 Libya was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second South Sudan War. This is a war that would end in a compromise between Sudan and the SPLA-Garang faction in 2002. Libya sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 Libya was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Libyan Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own its own soil, and lose to the National Liberation Army (Aggregate), United States, United Kingdom, Canada, France, Italy, and Spain in 2011. Libya sustained 4,500 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.

Lithuania

- In 1919 Lithuania was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1919. Lithuania sustained an unknown number of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.

Madagascar

- From 1947-1948 Madagascar was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Third Franco-Madagascan War. This is war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would lose against France in 1948. Madagascar sustained 11,200 of the 12,200 battle-related deaths.

Malaysia

- From 1948-1957 Malaysia had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Malayan Rebellion War. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Malayan Communists in 1957. Malaysia sustained an unknown number of the 9,100 battle-related deaths.

Mali

- From 2012-2013 Mali was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence called the North Mali (Tuareg Independence) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Northern Opposition (National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, or MNLA, Ansar Dine, Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MOJWA), Boko Haram, and Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in 2013. Mali sustained 320 of the 1,080 battle-related deaths.

Mauritania

- From 1975-1979 Mauritania was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Western Saharan War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and fighting would continue at lower than war levels between Morocco and Polisario after 1983. Mauritania sustained 2,000 of the 16,000 battle-related deaths.

Mexico

- From 1899-1900 Mexico was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Second Yaqui War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Yaqui Indian Rebels in 1900. Mexico sustained 80 of the 1,180 battle-related deaths.
- From 1899-1901 Mexico was involved in the intra-state war for autonomy called the Quintana Roo War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Mayan Cruzob in 1901. Mexico sustained 2,000 of the estimated 2,300 battle-related deaths.
- From 1910-1914 Mexico was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Third Mexican War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the Liberals and Radicals, with United States assistance in the final year. Mexico sustained 90,000 of the 150,022 battle-related deaths.

- From 1914-1920 Mexico was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Fourth Mexican War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Conventionists in 1920. Mexico sustained 90,000 of the approximately 151,560 battle-related deaths.
- From 1923-1924 Mexico was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the De la Hureta Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Huerta-led Rebels in 1924. Mexico sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1926-1929 Mexico was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Cristeros Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a compromise with Cristeros in 1929. Mexico sustained 55,000 of the 90,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1929 Mexico was involved in the intra0state war for central control called the Escobar Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Escobar-led Rebels in 1929. Mexico sustained 1,000 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.

Moldova

- From 1991-1992 Moldova was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Dniestrian Independence War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would result in a compromise with Dniestria in 1992. Moldova sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

Mongolia

- From 1920-1921 Mongolia had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war called the Conquest of Mongolia. This is a war that China and Russia (Soviet Russian Republic_ would win against Baron von Ungern-Sternberg's White Army in 1921. Mongolia sustained an unknown number of the at least 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1932 Mongolia was involved in the intra-state war over religion (suppression) and collectivization called the Mongolian Armed Uprising. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Buddhist Rebels in 1932. Mongolia sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1939 Mongolia was the theater for the inter-state war the Nomonhan War. This is a war that Japan would initiate, and lose to Russia (USSR) in 1939. Mongolia sustained 3,000 of the 28,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1945 Mongolia was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Japan in 1945. Mongolia sustained 3,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

Montenegro (Yugoslavia)

- In 1912 Montenegro (Yugoslavia) was involved in the inter-state war the First Balkan War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Turkey in 1912. Montenegro sustained 7,500 of the 82,000 battle-related deaths.

- In 1916 Montenegro (Yugoslavia) was a theater for fighting in the inter-state war World War I. Montenegro sustained an unknown number of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.

Morocco

- From 1909-1910 Morocco was involved in the inter-state war the Spanish-Moroccan War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to Spain in 1910. Morocco sustained 8,000 of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1912 Morocco had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the French-Berber War. This is a war that France would win against the Berbers in 1912. Morocco sustained an unknown number of the 3,600 battle-related deaths.
- From 1913-1915 Morocco had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Moroccan Berber War. This is a war that would fall below war levels between the French and the Berbers in 1915. Morocco sustained an unknown number of the at least 1,900 battle-related deaths.
- From 1921-1926 Morocco had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Rif Rebellion. This is a war that Spain and France would win against the Riffs in 1926. Morocco sustained an unknown number of the 70,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1942 Morocco was a theater for fighting between the United States, the United Kingdom against France in Operation Torch during the inter-state war World War II. Morocco sustained an unknown number of the 17,634,907 (2446) battle-related deaths.
- From 1953-1956 Morocco was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Moroccan Independence. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against France in 1956. Morocco sustained 1,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Morocco was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Morocco sustained 0 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1983 Morocco was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Western Saharan War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and fighting would continue at lower than war levels with Polisario after 1983. Morocco sustained 9,500 of the 16,000 battle-related deaths.

Mozambique

- From 1964-1975 Mozambique was involved in the extra-state colonial war the Mozambique-Portuguese War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against its colonizer Portugal in 1975. Mozambique sustained 10,000 of the 13,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1981-1992 Mozambique was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Mozambique (Mozambican Civil) War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Resistencia Nacional Mocambciana (RENAMO) forces in 1992. Mozambique sustained an unknown number of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

Myanmar

- From 1965-1993 Myanmar was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Burmese War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would continue at below war levels with the Communist Party of Burma, China, Karen National Union, Kachin Independence Army, Karreni National Progressive Party, Karreni State Nationalities People's Liberation Force, Kayan New Land Party, Communist Party of Arakan, Arakan National Liberation Party, Arakan Liberation Army, Rohingya Solidarity Organization, Arakan Rohinya Islamic Front, Shan State Army, Shan United Revolutionary Army, Shan State Revolutionary Army, Pa-O National Liberation Army, Shanland Nationalities Liberation Front, Shan State Nationalities People's Liberation Organization, Zomi National Front, China National Army, Palaung State Liberation Army, New Mon State Party, Kawthoolei Muslim Liberation Front, Wa National Army, Kuki National Army, Lahu State Army, Lahu National Army, Parliamentary Democracy Party, All-Burma Students' Democratic Front, Alliance for Democratic Solidarity (Union of Burma), and Mizo National Front in 1993. Myanmar sustained an unknown number of the 69,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2011-2013 Myanmar was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence called the Kachin Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and end in a stalemate against the Kachin Independence Army in 2013. Myanmar sustained an unknown number of the 1,700 battle-related deaths.

Namibia

- From 1904-1906 Namibia had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war the South West African Revolt. This is a war that Germany would win against Herero and Nama in 1906. Namibia sustained an unknown number of the 12,800 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1988 Namibia had fighting on its soil during extra-state colonial war the Namibian War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and SWAPO forces fighting for an independent Namibia would win in 1988 against South Africa. Namibia sustained an unknown number of the 20,100 battle-related deaths. Namibia gained its independence in 1990.
- From 1998-2002 Namibia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD, Congo Liberation Movement (MLC), Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi in 2002. Namibia sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.

Nepal

- From 2001-2006 Nepal was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Nepal Maoist Insurgency (Nepali People's War). This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a negotiated settlement with the Maoist People's Liberation Army in 2006. Nepal sustained 2,000 of the 6,000 battle-related deaths.

Netherlands

- From 1904-1907 the Netherlands was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Second Dutch-Achinese War. This is a war that it would win against Aceh in 1907. The Netherlands sustained 13,000 of the 24,200 battle-related deaths.
- In 1940 the Netherlands was involved in the inter-state war World War II. It had fighting on its own soil, and lost against Germany in 1940. The Netherlands sustained 7,900 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1946 the Netherlands was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Indonesian War. This is a war that they would reach a compromise with Indonesia in 1946. The Netherlands sustained 800 of the 5,400 battle-related deaths.
- From 1951-1953 the Netherlands was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. The Netherlands sustained 111 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 2004-2005 the Netherlands was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that was still being fought as of 2007 with Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Iraq, and South Korea against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. The Netherlands would suffer 2 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.

New Zealand

- From 1939-1945 New Zealand was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated, won against Italy in 1943, and won against Germany and Japan in 1945. New Zealand sustained 12,200 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

Nicaragua

- In 1907 Nicaragua was involved in the inter-state war called the Fourth Central American War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its soil, and win against Honduras and El Salvador in 1907. Nicaragua sustained 400 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1909-1910 Nicaragua was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the Estradistas in 1910. Nicaragua sustained an unknown number of the 1,192 battle-related deaths.
- From 1978-1979 Nicaragua was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Sandinista Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the Sandinistas forces in 1979. Nicaragua sustained 1,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1982-1988 Nicaragua was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Contra War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and end in a stalemate with Contras forces in 1988. Nicaragua sustained 7,150 of the 32,400 battle-related deaths.

Nigeria

- From 1967-1970 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues the Biafra War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Biafrans in 1970. Nigeria sustained an unknown number of the 45,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1980-1981 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Nigeria-Muslim (Maitatsine Uprising in Kano) War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Muslim Fundamentalists in 1981. Nigeria sustained 55 of the 1,050 battle-related deaths.
- In 1990 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Liberian War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) and Independent National Patriotic Front (INPFL) in 1990. Nigeria sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1996 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Sierra Leone War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in 1996. Nigeria sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1997 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Somalia War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate with Aideed Faction and the Somali National Front (SNF) in 1997. Nigeria sustained an unknown number of the 32,070 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1992 Nigeria was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called the Jukun-Tiv War. This is a war that would be fought on its soil, and result in a stalemate between Jukun and Tiv in 1992. Nigeria sustained 0 of the 1,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1996 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Liberian War. This was a war that would result in a compromise with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in 1996. Nigeria sustained an unknown number of the 30,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-1999 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone Civil) War. This is a war that the Kabbah Faction, Kamajors, ECOMOG, and the United Kingdom would win against Sierra Leone in 2000. Nigeria sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 2004 Nigeria was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called the Second Nigeria Christian-Muslim War. This is a war that would be fought on its soil, and would result in a stalemate between Christian Tarok versus Muslim Fulani in 2004. Nigeria sustained 0 of the 1,650 battle-related deaths.
- In 2013 Nigeria was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence called the North Mali (Tuareg Independence) War. This is a war that it would win against the Northern Opposition (National Movement for the Liberation of Azawad, or MNLA, Ansar Dine, Movement for Oneness and Jihad in West Africa (MOJWA), Boko Haram, and Al-Qaeda in Islamic Maghreb (AQIM) in 2013. Nigeria sustained 4 of the 1,080 battle-related deaths.

- From 2013-present Nigeria has been involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Boko Haram War. This is a war that would it would fight on its own soil, and is still ongoing against Boko Haram. Nigeria sustained 200 of the 1,800 battle-related deaths by 2014.

Norway

- In 1940 Norway was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Germany in 1940. Norway sustained 3,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

Pakistan

- From 1947-1949 Pakistan was involved in the inter-state war the First Kashmir War. This is a war that would result in a draw with India in 1949. Pakistan sustained 1,000 of the 3,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1965 Pakistan was involved in the inter-state war the Second Kashmir War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and result in a draw against Pakistan in 1965. Pakistan sustained 3,800 of the 7,061 battle-related deaths.
- In 1971 Pakistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence and secession called the Pakistan-Bengal War. This was a war that it would initiate, and would transition into the inter-state war the War for Bangladesh in 1971. Pakistan sustained 5,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1971 Pakistan was involved in the inter-state war of the Bangladesh War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose in 1971 to India. Pakistan sustained 7,982 of the 11,223 battle-related deaths.
- From 1973-1977 Pakistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Baluchi Separatists War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Baluchistan People's Liberation Front and Popoular Front for Armed Resistance (PFAK) in 1977. Pakistan sustained 3,300 of the 8,600 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Pakistan was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Pakistan sustained an unknown number of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1995 Pakistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Somalia War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate between Somalia and Nigeria versus Aideed Faction and the Somali National Front (SNF) in 1997. Pakistan sustained 24 of the 32,070 battle-related deaths.
- In 1999 Pakistan was involved in the inter-state war the Kargil War. This was a war that it would initiate, and lose in 1999 to India. Pakistan sustained 698 of the 1,172 battle-related deaths.
- From 2004-2006 Pakistan was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues (foreign fighters) and tribal autonomy. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would result in a negotiated settlement with Mehsud Tribe, Ahmadzai Tribe, Bahadur-led Rebels, Rasool Khan-led Rebels, and Uzbek Foreign Fighters in 2006. Pakistan sustained 1,000 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 2007-present Pakistan has been involved in the intra-state civil war over religion (sharia law). This is a war that it has been fighting on its own soil, and is ongoing as of 2015. Pakistan has sustained 4,000 of the 30,000 battle-related deaths by the end of 2014.

Palestine British Mandate

- In 1918 British Palestine had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war World War I. Palestine sustained an unknown number of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- In 1936 British Palestine had fighting on its own soil during the extra-state colonial war called the British-Palestinian War. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Palestinians in 1936. Palestine sustained an unknown number of the 2,576 battle-related deaths.
- From 1948-1949 British Palestine had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. Palestine sustained an unknown number of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.

Palestine Gaza

- From 1948-1949 Palestine (Palestine Gaza) had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. Palestine sustained an unknown number of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1956 Palestine (Palestine Gaza) had fighting on its soil during the Sinai War. This is a war that Egypt would lose to Israel, and come to a draw with the United Kingdom and France in 1956. Palestine sustained an unknown number of the 3,221 battle-related deaths.

Palestine West Bank

- From 1948-1949 Palestine (Palestine West Bank) had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. Palestine sustained an unknown number of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2000-2003 Palestine (Palestine West Bank) had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Al Aqsa Intifada War. This is a war that the Palestinians would initiate, and lose to Israel in 2003. Palestine sustained an unknown number of the 4,500 battle-related deaths.

Papua New Guinea

- In 1943 Papua New Guinea (New Guinea) was a theater for fighting during the inter-state war World War II. Papua New Guinea sustained an unknown number of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1990-1991 Papua New Guinea was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Bougainville Secessionist War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would fall below war levels against the Bougainville Revolutionary Army in 1991. Papua New Guinea sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

Paraguay

- From 1911-1912 Paraguay was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Paraguay War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Radical Liberals in 1912. Paraguay sustained an unknown number of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1932-1935 Paraguay was involved in the inter-state war the Chaco War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Bolivia in 1935. Paraguay sustained 36,000 of the 92,661 battle-related deaths.
- In 1947 Paraguay was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Paraguay War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Leftists in 1947. Paraguay sustained 1,500 of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.

Peru

- From 1982-1992 Peru was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Shining Path War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Shining Path forces in 1992. Peru sustained 2,242 of the 12,708 battle-related deaths.

Philippines

- From 1899-1902 the Philippines was involved in the extra-state colonial war the American-Philippine War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to the United States in 1902. The Philippines sustained 16,000 of the 20,500 battle related deaths.
- In 1913 the Philippines had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Moro Rebellion. This is a war that the United States would initiate, and win against the Moro in 1913. The Philippines sustained an unknown number of the 1,550 battle-related deaths.
- In 1942 the Philippines was a theater for fighting during the inter-state war World War II. The Philippines sustained an unknown number (1100) of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths. (https://ww2db.com/battle_spec.php?battle_id=46)
- From 1950-1954 the Philippines was involved in the intra-state war over local issues (agrarian reform) called the Huk Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Hukbong Mapagpalaya ng Bayan in 1954. The Philippines sustained 1,578 of the 11,273 battle-related deaths.
- From 1951-1953 the Philippines was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. The Philippines sustained 120 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1966-1973 the Philippines was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnam War. This was a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw against North Vietnam in 1973. The Philippines sustained 1,000 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- From 1972-1981 the Philippines was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the First Philippine-Moro War (MNLF Rebellion). This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would fall below war levels against the Moro National Liberation Front and New Moro

National Liberation Front in 1981. The Philippines sustained 12,000 of the 32,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1981-1992 the Philippines was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Philippine-NPA War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and end in a stalemate with the New People's Army in 1992. The Philippines sustained an unknown number of the 30,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2000-2001 the Philippines was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Second Philippine-Moro War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would result in a negotiated settlement with Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Abu Sayyaf Group in 2001. The Philippines sustained 500 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 2003 the Philippines was involved in the intra-state civil war for autonomy called the Third Philippine-Moros war. This is a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, and ended in a stalemate with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front and Abu Sayyaf Group in 2003. The Philippines sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2005-2006 the Philippines was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Philippine-NPA War (Philippine Joint Offensive). This is war that it would initiate, fight on its soil, and would fall below war levels against the New People's Army in 2006. The Philippines sustained 672 of the 3,327 battle-related deaths.

Poland

- From 1918-1919 Poland was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. Poland sustained an unknown number of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1919 Poland was involved in the intra-state regional internal war called the Western Ukrainian (Ukrainian-Polish) War. This is a war that would transform into the Russo-Polish Interstate War in 1919. Poland sustained 1,000 of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1920 Poland was involved in the inter-state war the Latvian War. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Russia in 1920. Poland sustained an unknown number of the approximately 13,246 battle-related deaths.
- In 1920 Poland was involved in the inter-state war the Poland-USSR War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against Russia in 1920. Poland sustained 40,000 of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1939 Poland was involved in the inter-state war World War II. Poland had fighting on its own soil, and lost to Germany and Russia (USSR) in 1939. Poland sustained 320,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1947 Poland was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Polish Ukrainians War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA) in 1947. Poland sustained 8,100 of the 21,800 battle-related deaths.
- From 2004-2006 Poland was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that was still being fought as of 2007 with Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Iraq, and South Korea against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. Poland would suffer 23 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.

Portugal

- From 1902-1903 Portugal was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Bailundu Revolt. This is a war that it would win against the Bailundu of Angola in 1903. Portugal sustained an unknown number of an estimated 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1902-1904 Portugal was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Kuanhama Rebellion. This is a war that would result in a stalemate with Kuanhama of Angola in 1904. Portugal sustained 2,000 of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1907-1910 Portugal was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Dembos War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Dembos in 1910. Portugal sustained 100 of the 5,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1916-1918 Portugal was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil and lose to Germany in 1918. Portugal sustained 7,222 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1936-1939 Portugal was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Spanish Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Spain, the International Brigades, and the Soviet Union (Russia) in 1939. Portugal sustained 8,000 of the 309,358 battle-related deaths.
- From 1961-1974 Portugal was involved in the extra-state colonial war the Angolan-Portuguese War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil in the colony of Angola, and would transition into the non-state war in non-state territory called the Angola Guerilla War in 1974. Portugal sustained 4,000 of the 29,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1964-1975 Portugal was involved in the extra-state colonial war the Mozambique-Portuguese War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil in the colony of Mozambique, and would lose to Mozambique in 1975. Portugal sustained 3,500 of the 13,500 battle-related deaths.

Qatar

- In 1991 Qatar was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Qatar sustained 0 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.

Romania

- In 1913 Romania was involved in the inter-state war the Second Balkan War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Bulgaria in 1913. Romania sustained 1,500 of the 60,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1916-1918 Romania was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This was a war that it initiated and lost to Austria Hungary in 1917; and initiated and won against Russia in 1918. Romania sustained 335,706 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 Romania was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. Romania sustained an unknown number of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.

- In 1919 the Romania was involved in the inter-state war the Hungarian-Allies War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Hungary in 1919. Romania sustained 3,000 of the 11,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1941-1945 Romania was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against Russia (USSR) in 1944, and win against Germany and Hungary in 1945. Romania sustained 300,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- In 1989 Romania was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Romania War. This was a war that it would fight on its soil, and would lose to Anti-Ceaucescu forces in 1989. Romania sustained an unknown number of the 1,100 battle-related deaths.

Russia (Soviet Union)

- In 1900 Russia was involved in the inter-state war called the Boxer Rebellion. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against China in 1900. Russia sustained 544 of the 7003 battle-related deaths.
- From 1904-1905 Russia was involved in the inter-state war called the Russo-Japanese War. This is a war that it would lose against Japan in 1905. Russia sustained 71,453 of the 151,831 battle-related deaths.
- In 1906 Russia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Bloody Sunday War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against the workers and peasants in 1906. Russia sustained 2,300 of the 5,300 battle-related deaths.
- In 1909 Russia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Iranian Constitution War. This is a war that it would lose to the Constitutionalists, Bakhtiyaris, and the Transcaucasians (Aggregate) in 1909. Russia sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1914-1918 Russia was involved in the inter-state war called World War I. This was a war that it would initiate and lose against Austria-Hungary in 1917; fight on its own soil and lose to Germany in 1917; and fight on its own soil and lose to Romania in 1918. Russia sustained 1,700,000 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1916-1917 Russia was involved in the intra-state war over conscription called the Russian Turkestan Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Kazakh, Kirghiz, Turkestan (Tashkent) and Uzbek Rebels in 1917. Russia sustained 97 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1917-1920 Russia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would fought on its own soil, and would win against the Anti-Bolsheviks, Finland, France, Greece, Japan, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Czechoslovakia, the United States, and the United Kingdom in 1920. Russia sustained 702,000 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- In 1918 Russia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Finnish Civil War. This is a war that it would lose against Finland and Germany in 1918. Russia sustained 400 of the 24,150 battle-related deaths.

- From 1918-1920 Russia was involved in the inter-state war called the Estonian War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose against Estonia, Finland, the United Kingdom, and France in 1920. Russia sustained 800 of the 11,921 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 Russia was involved in the inter-state war the Latvian War. This is a war that it would initiate and end in a draw with Germany in 1919, and lose to Latvia in 1920; and that it would fight on its own soil and lose to Poland in 1920. Russia sustained 8,000 of the approximately 13,246 battle-related deaths.
- In 1920 Russia was involved in the inter-state war the Poland-USSR War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Poland in 1920. Russia sustained 60,000 of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1920-1924 Soviet Russia (Russia) was involved in the intra-state war for independence and religion (Sharia Law) called the Basmachi Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate and win against the Basmachi in 1924. Russia sustained an unknown number of the 3,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1921 Russia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Gilan Marxist Rebellion. This is a war that it would lose against Iran and the United Kingdom in 1921. Russia sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1921 Russia (Soviet Russian Republic) was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Conquest of Mongolia. This is a war that it would win against Baron von Ungern-Sternberg's White Army in 1921. Russia sustained an unknown number of the at least 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1921-1922 Russia (Soviet Russian Republic) was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Green Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Peasants in Tambov in 1922. Russia sustained 1,700 of the 9,200 battle-related deaths.
- In 1929 Russia (USSR) was involved in the inter-state war the Sino-Soviet War. This is a war that it initiated, and won against China in 1929. Russia sustained 200 of the 3,200 battle-related deaths.
- In 1932 Russia (USSR) was involved in the intra-state war over religion (suppression) and collectivization called the Mongolian Armed Uprising. This is a war that it would win against the Buddhist Rebels in 1932. Russia sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1934 Russia (USSR) was involved in the intra-state regional war called the Xinjian Muslim War. This is a war that it would win against the Kumulliks, Ma Zongying-led Hui, Ma Zhancang-led Forces, Temur-led Forces, and Khotanlik Amirs in 1934. Russia sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1936-1939 Russia (USSR) was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Spanish Civil War. This is a war that it would lose against the Fascists, Germany, Italy, and Portugal in 1939. Russia sustained 158 of the 309,358 battle-related deaths.
- In 1938 Russia (USSR) was involved in the inter-state war the Changkufeng War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Japan in 1938. Russia sustained 1,200 of the 1,726 battle-related deaths.
- In 1939 Russia (USSR) was involved in the inter-state war the Nomonhan War. This is a war that it would win against Japan in 1938. Russia sustained 5,000 of the 28,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1939-1940 Russia (USSR) was involved in the inter-state war the Russo-Finnish War. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Finland in 1940. Russia sustained 126,875 of the 151,798 battle-related deaths.
- From 1939-1945 Russia (USSR) was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against Poland in 1939, win against Italy in 1943, win against Finland and Romania in 1944, and win against Germany, Hungary, and Japan in 1945. Russia (USSR) sustained 7,500,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1947 Russia (USSR) was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Polish Ukrainians War. This is war that it would win against the Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA) in 1947. Russia sustained 5,000 of the 21,800 battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1947 Russia (USSR) was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Ukrainian Partisans War. This is war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Ukrainian Partisan Army (UPA) in 1947. Russia sustained 25,000 of the 81,600 battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1949 Russia (USSR) was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Forest Brethren War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Baltic Partisans in 1949. Russia sustained 20,000 of the 50,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1950-1953 Russia (USSR) was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with the United States in 1953. Russia sustained 229 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- In 1956 Russia (USSR) was involved in the inter-state war the Soviet-Hungarian War. This is a war that it initiated, and won against Hungary in 1956. Russia sustained 1,500 of the 2,426 battle-related deaths.
- From 1979-1980 Russia (USSR) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Mujahideen Uprising (First Mujahideen War). This was a war that would transition into the extra-state imperial war the Soviet Quagmire in 1980. Russia sustained 150 of the 13,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1980-1989 Russia (USSR) was involved in the extra-state war the Soviet Quagmire. This was a war that it would fight against the Muhajadin in Afghanistan, and would transition into the civil war for central control called the Second Afghan Mujahideen Uprising in 1989. Russia sustained 40,000 of the 120,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1992 Russia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Tajikistan War. This was a war that would result in a negotiated settlement between Tajikistan with Hezb-e Nahzat-e Islami, United Tajik Opposition, and Afghan Mujahideen (Aggregate) in 1997. Russia sustained 60 of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1994-1996 Russia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the First Chechnya War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose in 1996 to Chechnya. Russia sustained 4,000 of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1999-2003 Russia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Second Chechen War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Chechen Rebels (International Mujahideen) in 2003. Russia sustained 5,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

Rwanda

- From 1963-1964 Rwanda was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Rwanda War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Tutsi (Watusi) Rebels in 1964. Rwanda sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1994 Rwanda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Rwanda War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and lose to the Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) in 1994. Rwanda sustained an unknown number of the 50,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 1997 Rwanda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-AFDL (First Congo) War. This is a war that it would win against Zaire, UNITA, and Mercenaries in 1997. Rwanda sustained an unknown number of the 13,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1997-1998 Rwanda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Rwanda War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Army for the Liberation of Rwanda (ALiR) in 1998. Rwanda sustained 300 of the 3,300 battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2002 Rwanda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that it would initiate, and would result in a compromise with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Chad, Sudan, Central African Republic, and Hutu Militia in 2002. Rwanda sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 2001 Rwanda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fourth Rwanda War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Liberation of Rwanda in 2001. Rwanda sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2003 Rwanda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Burundi War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with the Force Nationale de Liberation (FNL) and Forces for the Defense of Democracy (FDD) in 2003. Rwanda sustained an unknown number of the 3,150 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Saudi Arabia

- In 1934 Saudi Arabia was involved in the inter-state war the Saudi Arabia-Yemen War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Yemen in 1934. Saudi Arabia sustained 100 of the 2,100 battle-related deaths.
- In 1973 Saudi Arabia was involved in the inter-state war of the Yom Kippur War. This was a war that it initiated, and lost in 1973 to Israel. Saudi Arabia sustained 100 of the 14,439 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Saudi Arabia was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against Iraq in 1991. Saudi Arabia sustained 44 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.

Senegal

- From 1993-1996 Senegal was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Liberian War. This was a war that would result in a compromise with the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in 1996. Senegal sustained an unknown number of the 30,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-1999 Senegal was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Guinea-Bissau Military War. This is a war that it would lose to Mane Junta in 1999. Senegal sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Serbia (Yugoslavia)

- In 1912 Serbia (Yugoslavia) was involved in the inter-state war the First Balkan War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Turkey in 1912. Serbia sustained 7,500 of the 82,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1913 Serbia (Yugoslavia) was involved in the inter-state war the Second Balkan War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Bulgaria in 1913. Serbia sustained 18,500 of the 60,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1914-1918 Serbia (Yugoslavia) was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil and lose to Austria Hungary in 1915; and would fight on its own soil and win against Bulgaria in 1918. Serbia sustained 70,000 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 Serbia was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. Serbia sustained an unknown number of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- In 1941 Serbia (Yugoslavia) was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Germany, Italy, and Hungary in 1941. Serbia sustained 305,000 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1992 Serbia (Yugoslavia) was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence called the Croatian Independence War. This is a war that would end in a compromise (lose) with Croatia in 1992. Serbia sustained an unknown number of an unknown number of battle-related deaths. Total deaths for this conflict reached 10,000.
- From 1998-1999 Serbia (Yugoslavia) was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Kosovo Independence War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would transform into the inter-state war called War for Kosovo in 1999. Serbia sustained 400 of the 1,200 battle-related deaths.
- In 1999 Serbia (Yugoslavia) was involved in the inter-state war the Kosovo War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil; and lose in 1999 against the United States. Serbia sustained 5,000 of the 5,002 battle-related deaths.

Sierra Leone

- From 1991-1996 Sierra Leone was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Sierra Leone War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a compromise with the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) and National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) in 1996. Sierra Leone sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2000 Sierra Leone was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone Civil) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to the Kabbah Faction, Kamajors, ECOMOG, and the United Kingdom in 2000. Sierra Leone sustained an unknown number of the 3,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Somalia

- From 1901-1904 Somalia had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Somali Rebellion. This is a war that the United Kingdom and Ethiopia would win against the Mohammad Abdullah Hassan's Dervishes in 1904. Somalia sustained an unknown number of the approximately 4,400 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1977 Somalia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues the Second Ogaden War, Phase 1. This is a war that would transition into the inter-state war called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 2. Somalia sustained 300 of the 30,800 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1978 Somalia was involved in the inter-state war of the Second Ogaden War. This was a war that it would initiate, lose to Ethiopia, and would transform into the civil war over local issues called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 3 in 1978. Somalia sustained 8,000 of the 10,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1980 Somalia was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Second Ogaden War, Phase 3. This is a war that it would lose against the Ethiopia and Cuba in 1980. Somalia sustained 2,000 of the 24,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1988-1991 Somalia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Somalia (Overthrow of Sia Barre, Somalian Civil) War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to Somali National Movement (SNM), United Somali Congress (USC), and Somali Patriotic Movement (SPM) in 1991. Somalia sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1997 Somalia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Somalia War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a stalemate with Aideed Faction and the Somali National Front (SNF) in 1997. Somalia sustained an unknown number of the 32,070 battle-related deaths.
- From 2006-2012 Somalia was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Somalia War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and Eritrea in 2012. Somalia sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

Somaliland

- From 1901-1904 Somalia had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Somali Rebellion. This is a war that the United Kingdom and Ethiopia would win against the Mohammad Abdullah Hassan's Dervishes in 1904. Somalia sustained an unknown number of the approximately 4,400 battle-related deaths.

South Africa

- From 1899-1902 South Africa had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war the Second Boer War. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Boer Republic in 1902. South Africa sustained an unknown number of the 30,800 battle-related deaths.
- In 1906 South Africa had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war the Third British-Zulu War. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Zulu in 1906. South Africa sustained an unknown number of the 2,356 battle-related deaths.
- From 1939-1945 South Africa was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Germany in 1945. South Africa sustained 8,700 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1976 South Africa was involved in the inter-state war the Angola War. This was a war that it would initiate, lose against Cuba, and would transform into the non-state war Angola Guerilla War in 1976. South Africa sustained 100 of the 2,700 battle-related deaths.
- From 1975-1988 South Africa was involved in the extra-state colonial war the Namibian War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would lose in 1988 against SWAPO forces fighting for an independent Namibia. South Africa sustained 1,100 of the 20,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1988 South Africa was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Angolan Control War. This was a war that would result in a compromise between Angola and UNITA in 1991. South Africa sustained 800 (lower estimate) of the 66,300 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 1987-1994 South Africa was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called the Inkatha-ANC War. This is a war that would be fought on its soil, and would result in a stalemate between Inkatha and the African National Congress (ANC) in 1994. South Africa sustained 0 of the 13,000 battle-related deaths.

Spain

- From 1909-1910 Spain was involved in the inter-state war the Spanish-Moroccan War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Morocco in 1910. Spain sustained 2,000 of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1913-1914 Spain was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Moroccan Berber War. This is a war that would fall below war levels between the French and the Berbers in 1915. Spain sustained an unknown number of the at least 1,900 battle-related deaths.

- From 1921-1926 Spain was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Rif Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against the Riffs in 1926. Spain sustained 50,000 of the 70,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1934 Spain was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the Spain-Miners War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win in 1934. Spain sustained 284 of the 1,335 battle-related deaths.
- From 1936-1939 Spain was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Spanish Civil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Fascists, Germany, Italy, and Portugal in 1939. Spain sustained 175,000 of the 309,358 battle-related deaths.
- In 2004 Spain was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that was still being fought as of 2007 with Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Iraq, and South Korea against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. Spain sustained 11 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 Spain was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Libyan Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Libya in 2011. Spain sustained 0 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.

Sri Lanka

- In 1971 Sri Lanka (Ceylon) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Sri Lanka-JVP War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win in 1971 against Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna. Sri Lanka sustained 63 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1987 Sri Lanka was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the First Sri Lanka Tamil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a compromise with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, People's Liberation Organization of Tamil Eelam, Eelam Revolutionary Organization of Students, Tamil Eelam Liberation Organization, and Eelam People's Revolutionary Liberation Front in 1987. Sri Lanka sustained 1,000 of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1987-1989 Sri Lanka was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Sri Lanka-JVP War (Second JVP). This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna in 1989. Sri Lanka sustained 551 of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1990-2001 Sri Lanka was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence and territory called the Second Sri Lanka Tamil War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a compromise with the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) in 2001. Sri Lanka sustained an unknown number of the 70,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2006-2009 Sri Lanka was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession and autonomy called the Third Sri Lanka Tamil War (Eelam War IV). This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam in 2009. Sri Lanka sustained at least 5,273 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

Sudan (North Sudan)

- From 1963-1972 Sudan was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the First South Sudan War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end with a compromise between with Anya Nya in 1972. Sudan sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-2002 Sudan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second South Sudan War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would end in a compromise with the SPLA-Garang faction in 2002. Sudan sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1992 Sudan was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war the SPLM/A Division (Dinka-Nuer) War. This is a war that was fought on its soil between the Sudan People's Liberation Army (Garang) versus Sudan People's Liberation Army (Nasir) and Anya Nya II. There were a total of 1,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1998-2002 Sudan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD, Congo Liberation Movement (MLC), Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi in 2002. Sudan sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2003-2006 Sudan was involved in the intra-state civil war over resource allocation called the Darfur Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would continue below war levels with the Darfur Liberation Front, Sudanese Liberation Army (AW), Sudanese Liberation Army (G-19), and Justice and Equality Movement in 2006. Sudan would sustain an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2011-present (2015) Sudan (North Sudan) has been involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Sudan Revolutionary Front Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and is continuing against the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North, Justice and Equality Movement, Sudanese Liberation Army al-Nur, Sudanese Liberation Army Minnawi, and Beja Congress forces. Sudan has sustained an unknown number of the 3,500 battle-related deaths as of 2015.

Sudan, South

- From 2011-present (2015) South Sudan had fighting on its soil during the intra-state civil war for central control called the Sudan Revolutionary Front Rebellion. This is a war that is still continuing with Sudan against the Sudanese People's Liberation Movement-North, Justice and Equality Movement, Sudanese Liberation Army al-Nur, Sudanese Liberation Army Minnawi, and Beja Congress forces. South Sudan has sustained an unknown number of the 3,500 battle-related deaths as of 2015.
- From 2013-present (2015) South Sudan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the South Sudan War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and is continuing against the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Opposition and Nuer White Army as of 2015. South Sudan has sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.

Swaziland

- From 1899-1902 Swaziland had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war the Second Boer War. This is a war that the United Kingdom would win against the Boer Republic in 1902. Swaziland sustained an unknown number of the 30,800 battle-related deaths.

Syria

- In 1918 Syria had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war World War I (Battle of Megiddo and other battles). Syria sustained an unknown number of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1925-1927 Syria had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Franco-Druze War. This is a war that France would win against the Druze in 1927. Syria sustained an unknown number of the 6,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1948 Syria was involved in the inter-state war the Arab-Israeli War. This is a war that it would initiate, and lose to Israel in 1948. Syria sustained 1,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1958 Syria (United Arab Republic) was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Lebanese War. This is a war that it would result in a stalemate against Lebanon, the United States, Lebanese Gendarmerie, Syrian Socialist National Party, Moghabghab-led Loyalists, Kata'ib, and Tashnaq in 1958. Syria sustained 1,000 of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1963 Syria was involved in the intra-state war for autonomy and independence called the First Iraqi Kurds War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate with the Barzani-led Kurdish Tribes and the Kurdish Democratic Party in 1963. Syria sustained an unknown number of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1967 Syria was involved in the inter-state war the Six Day War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Israel in 1967. Syria sustained 2,500 of the 19,600 battle-related deaths.
- In 1970 Syria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Black September War. This was a war that would result in a stalemate with Jordan in 1970. Syria sustained 100 of the 1,750 battle-related deaths.
- In 1973 Syria was involved in the inter-state war of the Yom Kippur War. This was a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, and would lose in 1973 to Israel. Syria sustained 3,500 of the 14,439 battle-related deaths.
- In 1976 Syria was involved in the intra-state intercommunal war called the Second Lebanese War. This was a war that would end in a compromise with the Lebanese National Movement in 1976. Syria sustained an unknown number of the 15,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1982 Syria was involved in the inter-state war of War over Lebanon. This was a war that it would lose against Israel in 1982. Syria sustained 1,200 of the 1,655 battle-related deaths.
- In 1982 Syria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Hama Uprising (Muslim Brotherhood Rebellion). This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win in 1982 against the Muslim Brotherhood. Syria sustained 1,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1984 Syria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fourth Lebanese War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Lebanon, Lebanese Forces,

United States, and France in 1984. Syria sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1989-1990 Syria was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fifth Lebanese War. This is a war that it would win against Lebanon in 1990. Syria sustained 400 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 Syria was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. Syria sustained 0 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- From 2011-present Syria has been involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Syrian Arab Spring War. This is a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, and is continuing against Syrian Rebel Groups (Aggregate). Syria has sustained 45,385 of the 101,661 battle-related deaths as of 2015.
- In 2014 Syria was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war the ISIS-al Nusra Front War. This is a war that would be fought on its soil between the Islamic State versus Jabhat al-Nusra. Syria sustained 0 of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2014-present Syria was the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called the IS-YPG War. This is a war that it would be fought on its own soil, and is continuing between the Islamic State versus the People's Protection Units and Kurdistan Worker's Party. Syria has sustained 0 of the 1,200 battle-related deaths.

Taiwan

- In 1947 Taiwan had fighting on its soil during the intra-state war over local issues called the Taiwan Revolt (228 Incident). This is a war that China would win against the Taiwanese in 1947. Taiwanese sustained 1,800 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1954-1955 Taiwan was involved in the inter-state war the Off Shore Islands War. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and lost to China in 1955. Taiwan sustained 1,367 of the 2,370 battle-related deaths.
- In 1958 Taiwan was involved in the inter-state war the Taiwan Straits War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a draw with China in 1958. Taiwan sustained 1,500 of the 1,800 battle-related deaths.

Tajikistan

- From 1992-1997 Tajikistan was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Tajikistan War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and result in a negotiated settlement with Hezb-e Nahzat-e Islami, United Tajik Opposition, and Afghan Mujahideen (Aggregate) in 1997. Tajikistan sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.

Tanzania

- In 1917 Tanzania was a theater for fighting in the inter-state war World War I (Battle of Mahiwa). Tanzania sustained an unknown number (3200) of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths. (http://www.ntz.info/gen/b00628.html#id03489)
- From 1978-1979 Tanzania was involved in the inter-state war the Ugandian-Tanzanian War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against Uganda in 1979. Tanzania sustained 1,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1982-1992 Tanzania was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Mozambique (Mozambican Civil) War. This was a war that it would win against Resistencia Nacional Mocambciana (RENAMO) forces in 1992. Tanzania sustained 50 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

Thailand

- From 1951-1953 Thailand was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Thailand sustained 114 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1967-1973 Thailand was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnam War. This was a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with North Vietnam in 1973. Thailand sustained 351 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- From 1972-1973 Thailand was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Thai Communist Insurgency. This was a war that it fought on its soil, and would fall below war levels against the People's Liberation Army of Thailand in 1973. Thailand sustained 1,254 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1979-1989 Thailand had fighting on its soil during the extra-state imperial war the Khmer Insurgency. This was a war that it was fought between Vietnam and Cambodia against the Khmer Rouge, and would transition the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Cambodian Civil War in 1989. Thailand sustained an unknown number of the 40,300 battle-related deaths.

Tunisia

- From 1942-1943 Tunisia had fighting on its soil during the inter-state war World War II. Tunisia sustained an unknown number of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1952-1954 Tunisia was involved in the extra-state colonial war called Franco-Tunisian War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against France in 1954. Tunisia sustained 1,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.

Turkey

- From 1902-1906 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the intra-state war over taxation, religion (Sharia Law), and independence called the Third Yemeni Imamate Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a stalemate against the Zaidi Imamate and Zaraniq Tribe in 1906. Turkey sustained 30,000 of the 45,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1904 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the intra-state war for control over a province (territory) called the Saudi Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, and reach a negotiated settlement with Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahim bin al Saud in 1904. Turkey sustained 1,500 of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1909-1911 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the intra-state war for secession, over local issues (local rulership), and religion (Sharia Law) called the Asir-Yemen Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, and would result in a stalemate with the Zaraniq Tribe, Sayyid Muhammad al-Idrisi, and Imam Yayha Huhammad Hamid al-Din in 1911. Turkey sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1910 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the intra-state war over disarmament called the Hawran Druze Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against the Druzes and Druze-allied Bedouins in 1910. Turkey sustained 38-100 of the 1,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1911-1912 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the inter-state war the Italo-Turkish War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil (modern day Libya), and lose against Italy in 1912. Turkey sustained 14,000 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1912-1913 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the inter-state war the First Balkan War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Yugoslavia (Serbia, Montenegro), and Bulgaria in 1912 and Greece in 1913. Turkey sustained 30,000 of the 82,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1913 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the inter-state war the Second Balkan War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Bulgaria in 1913. Turkey sustained 20,000 of the 60,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1914-1917 (Ottoman Empire) Turkey was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against Russia in 1917. Turkey sustained 325,000 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1919-1922 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the inter-state war the Greco-Turkish War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Greece in 1922. Turkey sustained 20,000 of the 50,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1919-1921 Turkey (Ottoman Empire) was involved in the inter-state war the France-Turkey War. This is a war that it fought on its own soil, and ended in a draw against France in 1921. Turkey sustained 35,000 of the 40,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1925 Turkey was involved in the intra-state war over religion and independence called the Shaikh Said's Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Zaza Kurds in 1925. Turkey sustained somewhat more than 2000 of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1930 Turkey was involved in the intra-state war for independence called the Ararat Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Kurmanci-speaking Kurds in 1930. Turkey sustained an unknown number of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1937-1938 Turkey was involved in the intra-state war for identity called the Dersim Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Dersim Kurds in 1938. Turkey sustained 200 of the 1,200 battle-related deaths.
- From 1950-1953 Turkey was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it initiated, and resulted in a draw with North Korea in 1953. Turkey sustained 717 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- In 1974 Turkey was involved in the inter-state war of Turco-Cypriot. This was a war that it would initiate, and win in 1974 against Cyprus. Turkey sustained 1,000 of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1992 Turkey was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the First PKK in Iraq. This was a war that it would initiate, and would end in stalemate with the PKK party in Iraq in 1992. Turkey sustained 300 of the 2,300 battle-related deaths.
- From 1991-1999 Turkey was involved in the intra-state civil war for independence called the Turkey PKK War. This was a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, and would win against Kurdistan Workers Party in 1999. Turkey sustained 4,819 of the 28,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1997 Turkey was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Second PKK in Iraq. This was a war that it would initiate, and would end in stalemate with the PKK party in Iraq in 1997. Turkey sustained 100 of the 2,600 battle-related deaths.

Uganda

- In 1966 Uganda was involved in the intra-state war over local issues called the First Uganda War. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Buganda in 1966. Uganda sustained an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1978-1979 Uganda was involved in the inter-state war the Ugandian-Tanzanian War. This was a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would lose to Tanzania while defeating Libya in 1979. Uganda sustained 1,500 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1982-1986 Uganda was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues called the Second Uganda (Ugandan Bush, Luwero, Ugandan Civil) War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the National Resistance Army (NRA) in 1986. Uganda sustained 39,516 of the 45,516 battle-related deaths.
- From 1986-1987 Uganda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Holy Spirit Movement War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Holy Spirit Movement/Mobile Force (HSMF) in 1987. Uganda sustained 2,000 of the 7,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1986-1990 and again from 1995-1999 Uganda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second South Sudan War. This is a war that would end in a compromise between Sudan and the SPLA-Garang faction in 2002. Uganda sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1996-1997 Uganda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Zaire-AFDL (First Congo) War. This is a war that it would win against Zaire, UNITA, and Mercenaries in 1997. Uganda sustained an unknown number of the 13,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.

- From 1998-2002 Uganda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with the Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Chad, Sudan, Central African Republic, and Hutu Militia in 2002. Uganda sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2006-2012 Uganda was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Somalia War. This is a war that it would win against the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and Eritrea in 2012. Uganda sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 2013-present (2015) Uganda has been involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the South Sudan War. This is a war that is continuing against the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in Opposition and Nuer White Army as of 2015. Uganda has sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.

Ukraine

- From 2004-2005 Ukraine was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that was still being fought as of 2007 with Australia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy, Iraq, and South Korea against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. Ukraine would suffer 18 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.
- From 2014-present Ukraine has been involved in the Ukraine Separatists War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and is still ongoing against the Separatists. As of November, 2014 Ukraine had sustained 890 battle-related deaths of an unknown number of battle-related deaths. This number exceeds 1,000 per year of the conflict.

United Kingdom

- From 1899-1902 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Second Boer War. This is a war that it would win against the Boer Republic in 1902. The United Kingdom sustained 22,000 of the 30,800 battle-related deaths.
- In 1900 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war called the Boxer Rebellion. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against China in 1900. The United Kingdom sustained 34 of the 7003 battle-related deaths.
- In 1900 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Last Ashanti War. This is a war that it would win against the Ashanti in 1900. The United Kingdom sustained 1,000 of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1901-1904 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Somali Rebellion. This is a war that it would win against the Mohammad Abdullah Hassan's Dervishes in 1904. The United Kingdom sustained 400 of the approximately 4,400 battle-related deaths.
- In 1903 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war the British Conquest of Kano and Sokoto. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Kano and Sokoto in 1903. The United Kingdom sustained an unknown number of the estimated 1,100 battle-realted deaths.

- In 1904 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war called Younghusband Expedition. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Tibet in 1904. The United Kingdom sustained 300 of the 2,800 battle-related deaths.
- In 1906 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Sokoto Uprising. This is a war that it would win against the Mahdist Rebels in 1906. The United Kingdom sustained 80 of the 2,080 battle-related deaths.
- In 1906 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Third British-Zulu War. This is a war that it would win against the Zulu in 1906. The United Kingdom sustained 56 of the 2,356 battle-related deaths.
- From 1914-1918 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Germany in 1918. The United Kingdom sustained 908,371 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war called the Estonian War. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against Russia in 1920. The United Kingdom sustained 171 of the 11,921 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 the United Kingdom was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. The United Kingdom sustained 350 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- In 1919 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war the Latvian War. This is a war that it would initiate and win against Germany in 1919. The United Kingdom sustained an unknown number of the approximately 13,246 battle-related deaths.
- In 1919 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Third British-Afghan War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Afghanistan in 1919. The United Kingdom sustained 1,136 of the 2,136 battle-related deaths.
- From 1919-1920 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the First British-Waziristan. This is a war that it would win against Waziristan in 1920. The United Kingdom sustained 800 of the 2,400 battle-related deaths.
- In 1920 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Iraqi-British War. This is a war that it would win against Iraq in 1920. The United Kingdom sustained 1,040 of the 9,540 battle-related deaths.
- In 1921 the United Kingdom was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Gilan Marxist Rebellion. This is a war that it would win against the Jangalis, Russia, and the Mazandaran Rebels in 1921. The United Kingdom sustained an unknown number of the 1,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1921-1922 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Moplah Rebellion. This was a war that it would win against the Muslim Moplahs in 1922. The United Kingdom sustained 50 of the 2,450 battle-related deaths.
- From 1930-1932 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called Saya San's Rebellion. This is a war that it would win against the Peasant Rebels in 1932. The United Kingdom sustained 140 of the 1,140 battle-related deaths.
- In 1936 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the British-Palestinian War. This is a war that they would win against the Palestinians in 1936. The United Kingdom sustained 126 of the 2,576 battle-related deaths.

- From 1936-1938 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war called the Second British-Waziristan War. This is a war that they would win against the Pathan Tribes in 1938. The United Kingdom sustained 200 of the 10,200 total battle-related deaths.
- From 1939-1945 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it initiated, fought on its own soil, and won against France in 1942, won against Italy in 1943, won against Bulgaria in 1944, and won against Germany and Japan in 1945. The United Kingdom sustained 418,765 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.
- From 1944-1945 the United Kingdom was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Greek Civil War. This is a war that it would win against the Communists in 1945. The United Kingdom sustained 237 of the 1,737 total battle-related deaths.
- From 1945-1946 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Indonesian War. This is a war that they would reach a compromise with Indonesia in 1946. The United Kingdom sustained 1,000 of the 5,400 battle-related deaths.
- From 1946-1947 the United Kingdom was involved in the intrastate war for central control called the Greek Civil War – Round Three. This is a war that its ally Greece would win against the Communists in 1949. The United Kingdom sustained 0 of the 67,970 battle-related deaths.
- From 1948-1957 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Malayan Rebellion War. This is a war that they would win against the Malayan Communists in 1957. The United Kingdom sustained 2,400 of the 9,100 battle-related deaths.
- From 1950-1953 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war the Korean War. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with North Korea in 1953. The United Kingdom sustained 710 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- From 1952-1956 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state colonial war called British-Mau Mau War. This is a war that it would win against the Mau Mau in 1956. The United Kingdom sustained 600 of the 17,100 battle-related deaths.
- In 1956 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war the Sinai War. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with Egypt in 1956. The United Kingdom sustained 22 of the 3,221 battle-related deaths.
- From 1982 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war of the Falklands War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against Argentina in 1982. The United Kingdom sustained 255 of the 1,001 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. United Kingdom sustained 24 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- In 2000 the United Kingdom was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Sierra Leone (Sierra Leone Civil) War. This is a war that it would win against Sierra Leone in 2000. The United Kingdom sustained 9 of the 3,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- In 2001 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Afghanistan. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Afghanistan, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Afghan Resistance in 2001. The United Kingdom sustained 0 of the 4,002 battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2007 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against

al-Qaeda and the Taliban. The United Kingdom would suffer 110 of the 14,393 battle-related deaths.

- In 2003 the United Kingdom was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Iraq. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Iraq, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Iraqi Resistance in 2003. The United Kingdom sustained 33 of the 7,173 battle-related deaths.
- From 2003-2007 the United Kingdom was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. The United Kingdom would suffer 143 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.
- In 2011 the United Kingdom was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Libyan Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Libya in 2011. The United Kingdom sustained 0 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.

United States

- From 1899-1902 the United States was involved in the extra-state colonial war the American-Philippine War. This is a war that it would win against the Philippines in 1902. The United States sustained 4,500 of the 20,500 battle related deaths.
- In 1900 the United States was involved in the inter-state war called the Boxer Rebellion. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against China in 1900. The United States sustained 21 of the 7003 battle-related deaths.
- In 1913 the United States was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Moro Rebellion. This is a war that it would initiate, and win against the Moro in 1913. The United States sustained 50 of the 1,550 battle-related deaths.
- In 1914 the United States was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Third Mexican War. This is a war that it would win with the Liberals and Radicals against Mexico in 1914. The United States sustained 22 of the 150,022 battle-related deaths.
- In 1916 and 1919, the United States was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Fourth Mexican War. This is a war that Mexico would win against the Conventionists in 1920. The United States sustained an estimated 1,560 of the approximately 151,560 battle-related deaths.
- From 1917-1918 the United States was involved in the inter-state war World War I. This is a war that it initiated, and won against Germany in 1918. The United States sustained 116,516 of the 8,578,031 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 the United States was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Russian Civil War. This is a war that it would lose to Russia in 1920. The United States sustained 275 of the 1,032,725 battle-related deaths.
- From 1918-1920 the United States was involved in the extra-state colonial war called the Caco Revolt. This is a war that it would win against the Caco Rebels in 1920. The United States sustained 98 of the 2,102 battle-related deaths.
- From 1941-1945 the United States was involved in the inter-state war World War II. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against Italy in 1943, win against Bulgaria in 1944, and

win against Germany and Japan in 1945. The United States sustained 405,400 of the 17,634,907 battle-related deaths.

- From 1950-1953 the United States was involved in the Korean War. This is a war that it would initiate, and result in a draw with North Korea, China, and Russia (USSR) in 1953. The United States sustained 54,487 of the 910,383 battle-related deaths.
- In 1958 the United States was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Lebanese War. This is a war that it would result in a stalemate against Syria (United Arab Republic) and the United National Front in 1958. The United States sustained 1 of the 2,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1960-1968 the United States was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Laotian (Laotian Civil) War. This is a war that would transition into the inter-state war the Second Laotian war against Pathet Lao, the Neutralists and North Vietnam in 1968. The United States sustained 172 of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1961-1965 the United States was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Vietnam War Phase 1. This is a war that would transform into the inter-state war the Vietnam War against the national Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) in 1965. The United States sustained 458 of the 67,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1965 the United States was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Dominican Republic War. This is a war that would continue below war level with the Leftists in 1965. The United States sustained 44 of the 1,469 battle-related deaths.
- From 1965-1973 the United States was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnam War. This was a war that it initiated, and would result in a draw with North Vietnam in 1973. The United States sustained 58,153 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- From 1966-1968 the United States was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Guatemala War. This is a war that it would win against the Leftists in 1968. The United States sustained 28 of the 2,428 battle-related deaths.
- From 1971-1973 the United States was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Khmer Rouge War. This was a war that its ally Cambodia would lose to the Khmer Rouge in 1975. The United States sustained 185 of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1984 the United States was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Fourth Lebanese Civil War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with the Amal, Progressive Socialist Party, Palestinians (Aggregate), Iran, Hezbollah, and Syria forces in 1984. The United States sustained 264 of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1991 the United States was involved in the inter-state war the Gulf War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win against Iraq in 1991. The United States sustained 376 of the 41,466 battle-related deaths.
- From 1992-1994 the United States was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Second Somalia War. This is a war that would result in a stalemate between Somalia and Nigeria versus Aideed Faction and the Somali National Front (SNF) in 1997. The United States sustained 44 of the 32,070 battle-related deaths.
- In 1995 the United States was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the Bosnian-Serb Rebellion. This is a war that it would win against the Bosnian Serbs in 1995. The United States sustained 0 of the 48,953 battle-related deaths.

- In 1999 the United States was involved in the inter-state war the Kosovo War. This was a war that it would initiate, and win in 1999 against Serbia (Yugoslavia). The United States sustained 2 of the 5,002 battle-related deaths.
- In 2001 the United States was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Afghanistan. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Afghanistan, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Afghan Resistance in 2001. The United States sustained 2 of the 4,002 battle-related deaths.
- From 2001-2007 the United States was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Afghan Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Taliban. The United States would suffer 552 of the 14,393 battle-related deaths.
- In 2003 the United States was involved in the inter-state war the Invasion of Iraq. This was a war that it would initiate, win against Iraq, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Iraqi Resistance in 2003. The United States sustained 140 of the 7,173 battle-related deaths.
- From 2003-2007 the United States was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Iraqi Resistance War. This was a war that it would initiate, and was still being fought as of 2007 against al-Qaeda and the Iraqi Resistance. The United States would suffer 3,985 of the 35,017 battle-related deaths.
- From 2006-2012 the United States was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Somalia War. This is a war that it would win against the Islamic Courts Union (ICU) and Eritrea in 2012. The United States sustained an unknown number of the 7,000 (lower estimate) battle-related deaths.
- From 2011-present (2015) the United States has been involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Iraqi-Sunni Revolt. This is a war that is still being fought against the Iraqi Sunnis. The United States has sustained 66 battle-related deaths as of 2015.
- In 2011 the United States was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Libyan Civil War. This is a war that it would win against Libya in 2011. The United States sustained 0 of the 9,000 battle-related deaths.

Uruguay

- In 1904 Uruguay was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the First Uruguay War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and win against the Blancos in 1904. Uruguay sustained 900 of the 1,600 battle-related deaths.

Venezuela

- From 1900-1901 Venezuela was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Sixth Colombian War. This is a war that it would lose, along with the Liberals, in 1901. Venezuela sustained an estimated 140 of the 100,240 battle-related deaths.
- From 1901 to 1903 Venezuela was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Fifth Venezuelan War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose to the Matos-led Rebels in 1903. Venezuela sustained an unknown number of the 12,000 battle-related deaths.

Vietnam, North (Democratic Republic of)

- From 1946-1954 North Vietnam had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called French-Indochina War. This is a war that Vietminh would win against France in 1954. North Vietnam sustained an unknown number of the 269,500 battle-related deaths.
- From 1960-1968 the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Laotian (Laotian Civil) War. This is a war that would transition into the inter-state war the Second Laotian war against Laos, the United States, and Vang Pao-led Forces in 1968. North Vietnam sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1964-1965 the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Vietnam War Phase 1. This is a war that it would transform into the inter-state war the Vietnam War against South Vietnam and the United States in 1965. North Vietnam sustained an unknown number of the 67,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1965-1975 North Vietnam was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnam War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against South Vietnam in 1975. North Vietnam sustained 700,000 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- From 1967-1973 North Vietnam was involved in the inter-state war the Second Loatian War. This was a war that it initiated, and would result in a draw against Laos in 1973. North Vietnam sustained 2,250 of the 13,875 battle-related deaths.
- From 1970-1971 North Vietnam was involved in the inter-state war the Communist Coalition War. This was a war that it initiated, and won against Cambodia in 1971. It would transform into the Khmer Rouge War. North Vietnam sustained 400 of the 6,525 battle-related deaths.
- From 1971-1973 North Vietnam was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Khmer Rouge War. This is a war that its ally the Khmer Rouge would win in 1975. North Vietnam sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1976-1979 North Vietnam was involved in the intra-state civil war over local issues (re-education camps, and Vietnamese presence) and religion called the Second Laotian War (Chao Fa Rebellion). This was a war that it would win in 1979 against the Chao Fa Rebels. North Vietnam sustained an unknown number of the 5,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1977-1979 Vietnam was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnamese-Cambodian War. This was a war that it would win against Cambodia, and would transform into the imperial extra-state war the Kymer Insurgency in 1979. Vietnam sustained 3,000 of the 8,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1979 Vietnam was involved in the inter-state war of the Sino-Vietnamese Punitive. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a draw with China in 1979. Vietnam sustained 8,000 of the 21,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1979-1989 Vietnam was involved in the extra-state imperial war the Khmer Insurgency. This was a war that it would initiate against Khmer Rouge, fight on its own soil, and would transition the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Cambodian Civil War in 1989. Vietnam sustained 25,300 of the 40,300 battle-related deaths.
- In 1987 Vietnam was involved in the inter-state war the China-Vietnam War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a draw with China in 1987. Vietnam sustained 2,200 of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.

Vietnam, South (Republic of)

- From 1930-1931 the Republic of Vietnam had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war called the Yen Bai Uprising. This was a war that France would win against the Vietnamese in 1931. Vietnam sustained an unknown number of the 1,001 battle-related deaths.
- From 1960-1965 the Republic of Vietnam was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Vietnam War Phase 1. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would transform into the inter-state war the Vietnam War against the national Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam (North Vietnam) in 1965. South Vietnam sustained 25,000 of the 67,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1965-1975 South Vietnam was involved in the inter-state war the Vietnam War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose in to North Vietnam in 1975. South Vietnam sustained 254,257 of the 1,021,422 battle-related deaths.
- From 1971-1974 South Vietnam was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Khmer Rouge War. This is a war that its ally Cambodia would lose in 1975. South Vietnam sustained an unknown number of the 100,000 battle-related deaths.

Yemen, North (Arab Republic of)

- In 1934 Yemen was involved in the inter-state war the Saudi Arabia-Yemen War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against Saudi Arabia in 1934. Yemen sustained 2,000 of the 2,100 battle-related deaths.
- In 1948 Yemen was involved in the intra-state war for central control called the Sanaa Revolt. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and lose against the Pro-Ahmed Forces in 1948. Yemen sustained an unknown number of the 2,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1962-1970 Yemen (Yemen Arab Republic) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the North Yemen War. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would win against the Royalists and Third Force/YRF in 1970. Yemen Arab Republic sustained an unknown number of the 53,500 battle-related deaths.
- In 1994 Yemen was involved in the intra-state civil war for secession called the South Yemeni Secessionist Revolt. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and would win against South Yemen. Pro government Yemeni forces would sustain 1,226 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2004-2005 Yemen was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the First Al-Houthi Rebellion (First Yemeni Cleric). This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Houthi Rebels in 2005. Yemen would sustain an unknown number of the 1,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 2007-2008 Yemen was involved in the Second Al-Houthi Rebellion (Second Yemeni Cleric). This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would result in a stalemate with the Houthi Rebels in 2008. Yemen sustained 2,000 of the 3,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 2014-present Yemen has been involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Third Al-Houthi Rebellion. This is a war that it would fight on its own soil, and is continuing against the Houthi Rebels. Yemen has sustained 600 of the 4,600 battle-related deaths as of 2015.
- From 2014-present (2015) Yemen has been the theater for the intra-state intercommunal war called Rada's War. This is a war that has been fought on its soil, and is continuing between the Houthis versus Al Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula and Tribal Allies as of 2015. Yemen has sustained 0 of the 1,200 battle-related deaths.

Yemen, South (Democratic [People's] Republic of)

- From 1902-1906 Yemen (South Yemen) had fighting on its soil during the intra-state war over taxation, religion (Sharia Law), and independence called the Third Yemeni Imamate Rebellion. This is a war that the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) would initiate, and result in a stalemate against the Zaidi Imamate and Zaraniq Tribe in 1906. South Yemen sustained an unknown number of the 45,000 battle-related deaths.
- From 1909-1911 Yemen (South Yemen) had fighting on its soil during the intra-state war for secession, over local issues (local rulership), and religion (Sharia Law) called the Asir-Yemen Revolt. This is a war that the Ottoman Empire (Turkey) would initiate, and would result in a stalemate with the Zaraniq Tribe, Sayyid Muhammad al-Idrisi, and Imam Yayha Huhammad Hamid al-Din in 1911. South Yemen sustained an unknown number of the 10,000 battle-related deaths.
- In 1986 Yemen Democratic Republic was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the South Yemen War. This is a war that it would initiate, fight on its own soil, and win against the Hard-line Politburo in 1986. Yemen Democratic Republic sustained an unknown number of the 4,000 battle-related deaths.

Zambia

- From 1975-1988 Zambia had fighting on its soil during the extra-state colonial war the Namibian War. This was a war where SWAPO forces fighting for an independent Namibia won in 1988 against South Africa. This war had 20,100 battle-related deaths.

Zimbabwe

- From 1972-1979 Zimbabwe (then Rhodesia) was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Rhodesia War. This was a war that it would fight on its own soil, and would lose to the Patriotic Front in 1979. Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) sustained 950 of the 10,950 battle-related deaths.
- From 1983-1992 Zimbabwe was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called the Mozambique (Mozambican Civil) War. This was a war that it would win against Resistencia Nacional Mocambciana (RENAMO) forces in 1992. Zimbabwe sustained 500 of the 20,000 battle-related deaths.

- From 1998-2002 Zimbabwe was involved in the intra-state civil war for central control called Africa's World War. This is a war that would result in a compromise with Congolese Rally for Democracy (RCD, Congo Liberation Movement (MLC), Rwanda, Uganda, and Burundi in 2002. Zimbabwe sustained an unknown number of the 145,000 battle-related deaths.

APPENDIX C

ALTERNATIVE WAR AND CIVIL LIBERTY DEGRADATION MODEL[37]

A trade-off between civil liberties and safety and security provision during conflicts is a standard finding in the literature. This is supported when reviewing the history of the US during wars. While many factors such as race or political affiliation may play a role, there is strong evidence that citizens are generally more tolerant of policies that improve their security while infringing on their rights, or the rights of minority groups in society. This is especially true when their expectations of violent conflict are high.

Why the provision of these security services necessarily degrades civil liberties first requires identifying what types of services leadership increase during conflict. The degradation of civil liberties arises more specifically when increases in safety and security expenditures result in more preventative enforcement. During conflict, it is expected that the cost of type-2 errors in convictions will increase[38]. That is; the failure to search or detain individuals that mean to do the state or society harm during times of conflict is costlier than it is when the probability of conflict is low. One way to directly reduce this increased cost is to spend more resources on preventative enforcement to profile, search, and detain individuals that send a signal that they may pose a threat. Race of the individual may exhibit this signal, as it did for those of Japanese ancestry during WWII; or religion as it has for Muslims during the War on Terror. If precautionary enforcement is

[37] Sources: Sarkees, Meredith Reid and Frank Wayman (2010). Resort to War: 1816 - 2007. Washington DC: CQ Press; Dixon, Jeffrey S. and Meredith Reid Sarkees (2015). A Guide to Intra-state Wars: An Examination of Civil, Regional, and Intercommunal Wars, 1816-2014. Washington DC: CQ Press; Reiter, Dan, Allan C. Stam, and Michael C. Horowitz. "A revised look at interstate wars, 1816–2007." Journal of Conflict Resolution 60.5 (2016): 956-976. Bibliography Entry: Braithwaite, Alex. 2010. "MIDLOC: Introducing the Militarized Interstate Dispute Location dataset." Journal of Peace Research 47(1): 91-98.

[38] Type-2 errors in convictions are false acquittals, where criminals and terrorists are guilty but not detained or convicted.

expanded, then it is likely that this will lead to more type-1 errors in convictions[39]; as more innocent individuals are profiled, searched, and detained whose signals do not directly match their actual threat to society.

Essentially, the increased cost of type-2 errors during conflict is reduced by enforcement behaviors that increase type-1 errors. It is these increases in security and safety expenditures that result in more profiling, searches, and detainment that reduce civil liberties in society during times of conflict. Once the probability of conflict subsides and the cost of type-2 errors is reduced, citizens' desire for expenditures on preventative enforcement that increase type-1 errors diminishes. This creates the testable hypothesis that civil liberties will tend to degrade during war and return following the conflict. This effect is expected to be significantly larger when conflict is fought on the nation's soil. This is because the cost of type-2 errors will be much larger, citizens will be more tolerant of preventive enforcement to reduce this higher cost, and leadership will be glad to appease citizens' demand for more security given the benefits they attain.

A model is constructed that is like the models established in Robinson and Acemoglu 2006 which analyze the origins of democratic institutions. The model in this appendix provides a formal explanation of why citizens are tolerant of increases in costly transfers for preventative security spending when the risk of conflict increases. The important comparative static of this model is how the optimal transfer rate; which is costly to citizens and beneficial to leaders; is affected by changes in the probability of war. Transfers are a proxy for taxes, inflation, expropriated property, and rights that are transferred from citizens to leaders as preventative security provisions increase to combat the threats associated with war. Given the established trade-off between safety and

[39] Type-1 errors in convictions are false convictions, where innocent individuals are detained or convicted of crimes they did not commit.

security provision and civil liberties, degradation of liberty increases as this provision increases. Thus, rights can also be said to transfer from citizens to leaders as transfers increase.

We begin by considering a dynamic world, where citizens and leaders are concerned with wealth maximization[40]. Below is an extensive form game, which is repeated each period:

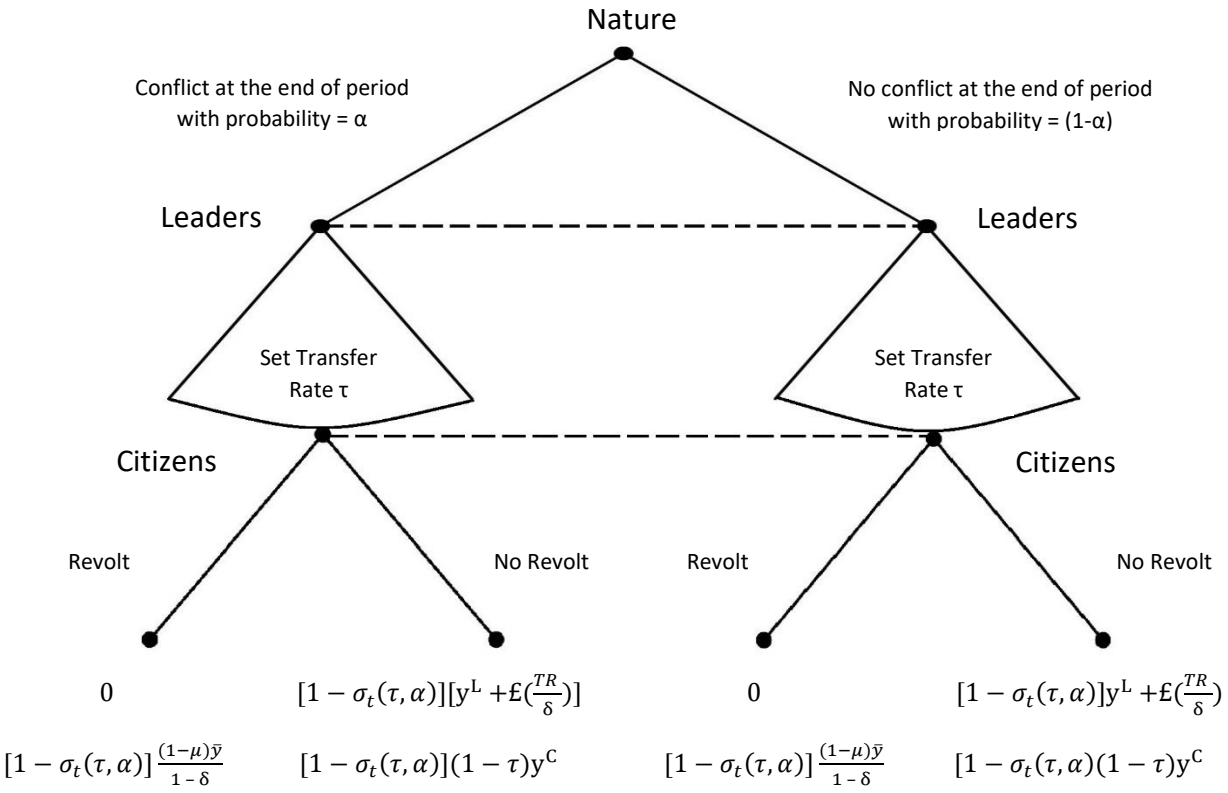


Figure 14: Repeated Extensive Form Game

The timing of events within period *t* can be summarized as follows:

1. Nature begins by choosing the P(War_t) = α_t, where $0 \leq \alpha_t \leq 1$
2. The leaders set the transfer rate from citizens to leaders τ_t, where $0 \leq \tau_t \leq 1$

[40] While it is likely that individuals have desires and preferences beyond simply wealth maximization, this simplification is a logical one in economic modelling given that wealth can be used in an abundance of altruistic and selfish purposes, regardless of the individual's preferences. Also, a monetary value on liberties can be considered.

3. The citizens decide whether to initiate a revolt[41] or to accept the transfer
4. The payoffs are realized after the state of nature, war or no war, is revealed

Citizens and leaders in this model are wealth maximizers. Suppose leaders have fixed income, y^L, that they earn in every period. Citizens have income $y^C < y^L$. The total population, consisting of leaders and citizens, is normalized to 1 with fractions δ, and $(1-\delta) > ½$ respectively. Mean income will be denoted as $\bar{y}$, and θ will represent the share of total income accruing to leaders. Given these assumptions:

$$y^C = \frac{(1-\theta)\bar{y}}{1-\delta} \quad \text{and} \quad y^L = \frac{\theta\bar{y}}{\delta} \qquad (1)$$

After the realization of the probability of war, leaders determine a nonnegative transfer rate $0 \leq \tau_t \leq 1$. Transfers are taken from the wealth of citizens and given to leaders, which can be utilized for preventative safety and security provisions. Leaders shave $0 < £ < 1$ of the transfers, which represents the benefit they accrue from the transfer, and utilize 1 - £ for preventative safety and security expenditures to combat the threats associated with the war and criminal conduct. These measures include profiling, searches, detentions, and other preventative actions. These costly safety and security expenditures serve to protect individuals and assets from criminal and invasive forces, which facilitate income production. As more transfers are taken and utilized for security expenditures, civil liberties are expected to degrade due to the well-established trade-off between liberty and preventative safety expenditures. This provides additional benefits to leaders at the expense of citizens, which can be considered captured by £. In this way, civil liberties are part of the benefits transferred from citizens to leaders when transfers increase. Increases in transfers introduce deadweight loss into the production of goods and services in society. This

[41] Revolt is interpreted as a coup, or removal of leadership.

results from the reduction in exchange that occurs when individuals and businesses have fewer resources available for production, consumption, and private investment. Additionally, increases in administrative, bureaucratic, and rent-seeking costs are expected in society as transfers increase. The distortions and costs to production and income generation as transfer rates increase are captured in the model by an aggregate cost that comes out of the government budget constraint $C(\tau_t)ny^C$, when the transfer rate is τ_t. This form is adopted so that the equilibrium tax rate does not depend in an arbitrary way on the scale of the economy[42]. As ny^C increases, so do the costs and distortions associated with the transfer. It is assumed that C(0) = 0 so that there are no additional costs associated with transfers when $\tau_t = 0$. C' > 0 so that costs are increasing in the level of transfers. C'' > 0 so that these costs are strictly convex and increase faster as transfer rates increase[43]. Finally, C'(0) = 0 and C'(1) = 1. These requirements imply that marginal costs are small when transfers are low and increase rapidly at higher levels of transfers. This convexity assumption fits with economic theory that emphasizes the increasing disincentive effects of transfers. It also ensures an interior solution to the model (Robinson and Acemoglu, 2006). The following government budget constraint falls from these assumptions, where TR_t represents the total amount of transfers in period t from all n citizens.

$$TR_t = n\,[\tau_t - C_t(\tau_t)]\,y^C \qquad (2)$$

Since leaders shave £ of the benefits from the transfers, the proportion of each citizens' income that is actually spent on safety and security services is:

$$SS_t = (1 - £)[\tau_t - C_t(\tau_t)] \qquad (3)$$

[42] For example, as $n\bar{y}$ varies we do not want the equilibrium tax rate to rise simply because the costs of taxation are fixed while the benefits of taxation may be increasing.
[43] This also ensures that the second-order condition of the maximization problem is satisfied.

If a conflict state of the world is realized at the end of the period, then safety and security spending need to be strictly higher than if conflict is not realized. This is necessary to prevent any expected damage or disruption to the income streams by terrorist activity, or sabotage. P^W represents the spending per citizen that is necessary to successfully combat the domestic threats associated with war, while P^{NW} represents the spending per citizen that is necessary to protect income streams from domestic threats if war is not realized at the end of the period.

$$0 \leq P^{NW} < P^W < \mathrm{y^C} \qquad (4)$$

Where $P^{NW} \leq SS_t$

Utility functions for individuals in society are constructed, to analyze optimal transfer rates given the known probability of war. In a dynamic world, the production structure outlined above applies in every period. The individual utility is defined over the discounted sum of post-tax income with discount factor $\beta \in (0, 1)$; therefore, for $i \in (C, L)$, at time $t = 0$:

$$\mathrm{U^i} = E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \hat{y}_t^i \qquad (5)$$

This provides a discounted sum of the individual's income stream, with E_0 defined as the expectation based on the information set available at time t = 0.

$$\hat{y}_t^c = (1 - \tau_t)[1 - \sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t)^\gamma]\, \mathrm{y^C} \qquad (6)$$

$\sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t)$ is a function of the transfer rate and the probability of war at the end of the period. This will be described more formally after introducing the utility functions. $\gamma < 1$ is imposed to capture risk-aversion associated with damage or destruction of the citizen's income stream due to outside threats, that can be abated with increased safety and security expenditures.

$$\hat{y}_t^L = [\mathrm{y^L} + £(\tfrac{TR_t}{\delta})]\, [1 - \sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t)^\gamma] \qquad (7)$$

Leaders earn their income, plus the value they shave from transfers. They also run the risk of damage and destruction to their income streams if threats are not successfully thwarted in a potential war. Therefore, $\gamma < 1$ is also assumed for leaders. If we restrict the sequence of events to include no revolutions[44], then combining (5) and (6) for citizens:

$$U^C = E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \{(1 - \tau_t)\,[1 - \sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t)^\gamma] y^C\} \qquad (8)$$

Combining (5) and (7) for leaders:

$$U^L = E_0 \sum_{t=0}^{\infty} \beta^t \{[y^L + £(\frac{TR_t}{\delta})]\,[1 - \sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t)^\gamma]\} \qquad (9)$$

$\sigma_t(\tau_t, \pi_t)$ is a function of the transfer rate in period t, τ_t, and the state of the world chosen by nature, α_t. This represents the estimated cost to individuals when enemies of war and criminals are successful in the destruction of wealth and prevent the individual from realizing their full income in the current period. When $\sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t) = 0$ then transfers, and subsequent preventative security and safety spending, were adequate to prevent disruption of the income stream. The value of this function falls as τ_t increases, given that transfers are utilized for the provision of preventative safety and security; which prevents invasion, sabotage, and crime in the model. This is true up until a threshold, where the threshold is determined by the state of nature. That is when conflict is occurring at the end of period t, the threshold to completely withstand and prevent any destruction of the current period's income stream is higher and will require more transfers to completely prevent the direct domestic costs associated with war. Note that as transfers increase in the model to provide safety and security, the utility is still reduced in the first component of the utility function for citizens. Conversely, if war does not occur in period t, fewer transfers are

[44] This occurs if citizens expect their payoffs to be higher with their after-transfer income, than with their expected after-revolt payout.

required to prevent the destruction of the income stream and prevent criminal activity in the model. Given these assumptions, one reasonable form of $\sigma_t(\tau_t, \pi_t)$ that meets these criteria is:

$$\sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t) = \max\{0, \frac{[\alpha_t P^W + (1-\alpha_t) P^{NW}] - SS_t}{[\alpha_t P^W + (1-\alpha_t) P^{NW}]}\} \qquad (10)$$

Given this form, when no transfers are applied towards safety and security $\sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t) = 1$; for realizations of war and no war. This results in the expected utility of an individual equaling zero for the time period, given the expectation that enemies of the state and criminals will be able to destroy, take, or interfere with the means of productivity and wealth in society. As spending for safety and security rise, $\sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t)$ falls until a threshold is met, as determined by the probability of war. This threshold is larger when the probability of conflict at the end of the period is higher. Once the threshold is met, additional spending no longer increases expected utility, as $\sigma_t(\tau_t, \alpha_t)$ cannot reduce below 0. However, additional transfers will continue to reduce expected utility in the first component of the expected utility function, $1 - \tau_t$, since transfers and subsequent spending reduce wealth and liberty for citizens.

At the beginning of the period when nature reveals the probability of war, leaders must choose a transfer rate to fund the provision of preventative safety and security expenditures. If leaders set a rate of one hundred percent τ_t=1, expected utility for the period will be zero for citizens in society. This is intuitive because utility is derived from wealth maximization, and at this transfer rate citizens keep none their income. At a transfer rate of zero percent, τ_t= 0, expected utility is also zero during the period. This is because there is no provision of preventative safety and security services, and it is expected that the enemies of the state and domestic criminals will successfully steal, destroy, sabotage, and alter the means of wealth and productivity in society during the period. Leaders would not want either of these outcomes given the threats they also

face from this activity, and also a potential revolt from their citizens. If leaders selected transfer rates that resulted in an expected utility of zero for citizens in society, it is certain that leaders would be ousted from their positions. This leaves the optimal equilibrium transfer rate between the extremes, and dependent upon the state of nature.

Leaders would not desire low levels of transfers because their utility increases as transfers increase, and their utility is also dependent upon safety and security expenditures to prevent the destruction of their own income stream. Citizen revolt acts as a check against transfers becoming too large. If citizens revolt, it is assumed that they will divide the wealth in society amongst themselves. It is unlikely that all the wealth will remain after the uprising. μ represents the proportion of wealth that is destroyed, leaving $1-\mu$ to be divided amongst the citizens that comprise $1-\delta$ of the individuals in society. Leaders are assumed to receive zero utility in the event of a revolt. Equation (11) portrays the amount of wealth that each citizen will expect to receive after a revolt.

$$[1-\sigma_t(\tau,\alpha)]\frac{(1-\mu)\bar{y}}{1-\delta} \qquad (11)$$

μ must be sufficiently large to make revolt undesirable, unless transfers exceed the necessary amount to deal with the expected threat. If this condition is met, then the expected utility is maximized for citizens in the model when:

$$\alpha_t P^W + (1-\alpha_t)\, P^{NW} = (1-£)[\tau_t - C_t(\tau_t)] \qquad (12)$$

Any safety and security spending larger than this does not increase expected utility for citizens given the threat is expected to be successfully abated when this equality holds. However, this does reduce utility through higher transfers to leadership. While leaders would like to transfer more than this given their ability to shave benefits from the increased transfer, the threat of revolt

which results in the destruction of their income stream is sufficient to check their ability to do so. Any transfer amount lower than this results in a reduction of the expected utility for the period for both citizens and leaders, due to the increased chance of damage to the income stream and the risk-averse preferences assumed in both utility functions. Through backward induction, leaders will select τ_t such that (12) is satisfied. This equation is helpful in determining comparative statics of the model. The most important of which is how the equilibrium transfer rate is affected as α_t increases. Using the implicit function theorem:

$$\frac{d\tau_t}{d\alpha_t} = (P^W - P^{NW}) \frac{1}{(1-£)[1-C_t'(\tau_t)]} > 0 \qquad (13)$$

This shows that the equilibrium transfer rate, which maximizes expected utility and prevents revolt, increases as the probability of conflict increases. This is important, because transfers are costly for citizens, and reduce their wealth and liberty as they are spent on preventative security services. Yet from the model, an increase in the expectation of conflict increases citizens' demand for these costly transfers that degrade civil liberties. Since leaders can shave benefit from the transfers, they are happy to increase the transfers as long as the increase is not excessive enough to lead to revolt.

The main takeaway of the model is that transfer rates will be larger during periods when conflict is more likely and will be smaller during times of non-conflict. Additionally, the costs associated with the expenditure of these transfers will be larger during conflict. These include the reduction of civil liberties given the well-established tradeoff between liberty and safety, as the provision of preventative safety and security services increase.

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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Research Interests

Institutions and Development, State and Local Policy, History of Economic Thought, Economic Education

Education

2018 Defense	Ph.D. Economics	Florida State University
2013	M.S. Economics	Florida State University
2011	B.A. Economics	West Virginia University

(Minors in Mathematics, Conservation Ecology, and Business Administration)

Research

Accepted

"A comment on Crime and Punishment Under Evidentiary Uncertainty: Laboratory Evidence" Supreme Count Economic Review

Under Review

"On the Methodological Evolution of Economic Publications Since 1950: Evidence from the AER, QJE, and JPE" with Hugo Moisés Montesinos-Yufa (Florida State University)

Working Papers

"Violent Conflict and the Degradation of Civil Liberties" *with Murat Mungan (George Mason University)*

"The Resource Curse: Evidence from U.S. State Constitutional Structures" *with Hugo Moisés Montesinos-Yufa (Florida State University), Russell Sobel (The Citadel), Joab Corey (University of California, Riverside)*

"Exploring the Incentives Behind Academic Citations: Evidence from the AER, QJE, and JPE" *with Hugo Moisés Montesinos-Yufa (Florida StateUniversity)*

"Is Blood the Price of Freedom? Testing the Democratic Bargain Hypothesis"

"Violent Conflict and Economic Institutional Change**"**

Works in Progress

"Do Online Courses Provide the Same Learning Outcomes as Seated Sections?: Evidence from the Common Sense Economics Curriculum"

"The Foreclosure Zone: How Minimum Lot-Size Requirements affect Foreclosure Rates"

Research Positions

2016-17 Committee Co-Chair for Aldair Flores-Espinosa's Undergraduate Honor's Thesis on "Fractionalization and Its Impact on Income Inequality in Panama"

2014-15 Research Assistant to Dr. Randall Holcombe, Mercatus Center – "Florida's Fiscal Policy: Responsible Budgeting in a Growing State."

2009-11 Research Assistant to Dr. Russell Sobel and Dr. Andrew Young, West Virginia University

Awards and Grants

2017 John F. Liseno Program for Instructional Excellence Graduate Award Winner for 2016-17, Florida State University ($1000 Prize)

2016 Program for Instructional Excellence Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award Winner for 2016-17, Florida State University ($675 Prize)

-Awarded to the top graduate teaching assistants across the entire University

2016 Office of Distance Learning Excellence in Online Teaching Award Honorable Mention for 2015-16, Florida State University ($500 Prize)

2014 Program for Instructional Excellence Outstanding Teaching Assistant Award Nominee for 2013-14, Florida State University

2013 Charles E. Rockwood Teaching Award for Outstanding Graduate Student Teacher for 2012-13, Florida State University ($1000 Prize)

Instructor of Record

Economics of Development

• Summer 2016 – 40 Students; Summer 2015 – 48 Students; Summer 2014 – 40 Students (Developed Course and Curriculum)

Principles of Macroeconomics

• Fall 2013 – 100 Students

Principles of Microeconomics

• Fall 2016 – 101 Students; Summer 2013 – 49 Students

Introduction to Economic Thinking

• Spring 2018 – 102 Students; Fall 2017 – 16 Students; Spring 2017 – 136 Students; Spring 2016 – 38 Students; Fall 2015 – 12 Students; Summer 2015 – 40 Students; Spring 2015 – 61 Students; Fall 2014 – 34 Students

(Taught for FSU's Living and Learning Community, and Online)

Teaching Assistant

2014-17 Lead Teaching Assistant to Dr. Joseph Calhoun

(Included covering 500-person sections of principles classes)

2015 Graduate Economic Development: Theory and Problems

2011-15 Games and Decisions, Intermediate Microeconomics, Econometrics, Health Economics, Principles of Macroeconomics, Principles of Microeconomics

Fellowships

2014-17 Adam Smith Fellowship on Political Economy, Mercatus Center ($5000 Annual Stipend)

2014-16 Program for Instructional Excellence Teaching Associate, Florida State University ($2300 Annual Stipend)

University Service

2016-17 Fall Taught for, and participated in, Florida State University's 2016 and 2017 Living and Learning Community for the Social Sciences and Public Policy

2016-17 Aug Participated in a panel discussion on doctoral education at the Fall 2016 and 2017 Doctoral Student Orientations (2000 Students)

2015-16 Mar Evaluated teaching portfolios for Florida State University Graduate School's 2015 and 2016 Outstanding Teaching Assistant Awards

2014 Aug Assisted with the Fall 2014 Graduate Teaching Assistant Orientation

Economics Department Service

2015-17 Sum Performed instructional evaluations for first-time graduate student teachers

2017 Sum Programmed tablets, and tested software, for new exam implementation methods

2017 Sum Tested modules in Second Life to be integrated into introductory classes

2015 May Started a mentoring program for first-time graduate student teachers

2014 Jul Sat on a department grade dispute committee

Economics Discipline Service

2017 Reviewer for the Journal of Economic Education

2017 Reviewer for the Supreme Court Economic Review

Professional Membership

2014-17 Southern Economic Association

2014-17 Public Choice Society

2015-17 Association of Private Enterprise Education

2017 American Economic Association